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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 100 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Bombay Reaffirms Delhi Congress Decision On Chowpatty Sands

Emergency Council And Volunteers Arrested

NOISY DEMONSTRATION ENDS IN STONE-THROWING AT POLICE

A lathi charge in which two persons were injured;

The arrest of six persons including the President and two members of the 25th Emergency Council of Bombay;

And stone-throwing indulged in by the hooligan element in the crowd, as a result of which the glass panes of a police car were smashed.

These were the scenes witnessed at a Congress meeting convened at Chowpaty on Monday evening to endorse the resolutions passed at the 47th session of the Delhi Congress.

The President and two members of the Emergency Council accompanied by three volunteers clad in Red Shirts marched to Chowpaty a little after 6 p.m.

THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

A crowd of over a thousand people surrounded the President when he commenced reading the resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress. In the meanwhile Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police Station with a party of police arrived on the scene and dispersed the gathering. The members of the Emergency Council together with the volunteers were put under arrest.

STONES THROWN AT POLICE.

As the arrested men were being marched from the sands to the waiting police van the hooligan element in the crowd indulged in noisy demonstrations. Stones were also thrown at the police. This was the signal for a mild lathi charge

LATHI CHARGES.

One of the stones smashed the hood glass of a car, which was occupied by Superintendent Smith. Inspector Foster and Deputy Inspector Karnik who were in charge of police operations. Thereupon the police were ordered to make another lathi charge. The crowds were chased away by the police and dispersed.

Two persons were slightly injured in the charges. They were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital and discharged.

REMOVED TO LOCK-UP

The arrested men were removed to the police van to the Gamdevi Police lock-up. The police seized note papers which the President of the Emergency Council had with him on which the resolutions passed by the Delhi Congress were written in red pencil.

At the conclusion of the Chowpaty meeting several persons formed themselves into processions and marched to Kalbadevi.

BONFIRES.

The scene then shifted to Bhuleshwar where at about 8 p.m. demonstrators lit several bonfires all along Kadbadevi Road. The Princess Street police proceeded to Bhuleshwar and dispersed the crowds by resorting to a cane charge.

Secretary Of Swadeshi League Arrested

The organising Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League and secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was arrested on Monday under the Emergency Ordinance.

Trombay's Seventh "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent).

CHEMBUR Monday.

The 7th "Dictator" of Trombay Island Congress Committee has been arrested by the Chembur Police on Sunday while performing the monthly flag salutation ceremony and taken to Ghatkopar lock-up. He was placed before Kurla Magistrate today and has been sentenced to 6 months' R.I.

Gangadharrao Deshpande Arrested

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Among those arrested yesterday was Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande who was nominated Acting President of the Congress by Mrs. Naidu.—A. P.

"CONGRESS DAY" ARRESTS AT NASIK

(From a Correspondent).

NASIK, April 25.

In connection with the "Congress Day" demonstrations in Nasik, the 29th "Dictator", Nasik District Congress Committee and three volunteers were arrested for holding a meeting and hoisting a national flag.

The volunteers were sentenced to four months'.

The case against the "Dictator" was postponed.

UPANAGAR'S 25th "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Two Volunteers Sent To Borstal Jail.

(From a Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Sunday the 24th inst being the last Sunday of this month, a procession under the leadership of the 25th "Dictator" of Upanager Camp accompanied by two volunteers was taken out at Vile Parle in the morning. The processionists were stopped on the way by the Police and the leaders put under arrest.

They were tried on Monday by the Bandra City Magistrate. The "Dictator" was awarded 6 months' R.I. and the two volunteers were each sent to Borstal Jail for 3 years.

Post Box On Chaupatty Tampered With

A post box on Chowpaty Road near the Wilson College was tampered with by some unknown persons on Monday evening.

When the box was opened in the presence of the police some of the letters dropped in the box were found to have been destroyed by fire.

A postal peon came to clear letters from the post box as usual in the evening when he was surprised to find smoke issuing from the box. He reported the matter to the Gamdevi Police Station whereupon Sergeant Quilter proceeded to the spot. The box was opened. Fortunately there were less than a dozen letters in the box. A couple of them were found to have been completely destroyed by fire while others were partly damaged.

A half-burnt piece of cow-dung was found in the box. Evidently the mischief-makers dropped pieces of burning cow-dung into the box which caused damage to the letters.

POST BOXES CONTINUE TO BE TAMPERED WITH

MADRAS, April 25.

Attempts to destroy letters in post boxes continue to be reported. When a post box near Parthasarathy temple in Triplicane was cleared on Saturday afternoon one letter was found to have been slightly charred.

At Mount Road Post Office the same afternoon when the post box was cleared smoke was found to be issuing from an envelope. This was taken out and handed over to police who are making enquiries. Precautionary steps are being taken by the police in this connection.

Five Congressites including three women went in a procession last evening along Devaraja Mudali Street singing songs and shouting slogans, followed by a small crowd. As they turned into China Bazar Road police arrived on the scene and declared the assembly unlawful and after separating the women, dispersed the volunteers and the crowd. The three women were removed to the Commissioner's office where they are detained. A volunteer who attempted to picket foreign cloth shop in the same area was pushed away from the scene.—A. P.

DHOLERA'S 20th "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent).

RANPUR, April 24.

Early this morning seven volunteers came to the Ratanbai Chock with contraband salt, Patrikas and a Flag. The police put the batch under arrest.

"DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

The Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has sent 20 "Delegates" to the Delhi "Congress." Some of them are arrested at Mhesana Junction and are kept there in police custody.

The 20th "Dictator" of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has been arrested by the Ranpur Police.

"Congress Day" Arrests At Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, April 25.

Yesterday morning, two arrests were made for hoisting national flags in several parts of the city. In the evening a meeting was held when the 52nd and 53rd "Dictators" along with four others were arrested.

The 54th "Dictator" with two others who picketed the City Post Office were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

DELHI QUIET

Crowds In Chandni Chowk Cleared By Sowars

NEW DELHI, April 25.

After yesterday's excitement Delhi had a quieter day to-day. Police increased their pickets today and patrolling of street by mounted sowars was responsible for opening of shops and bringing back normal condition.

The day opened with hartal in the Hindu quarters but rumour of Congress activities in the forenoon proved groundless. The result was that shopkeepers started gaining confidence which led to opening of more and more shops.

At 6 o'clock, however, two Congress processions were attempted to be taken out.

In Chandni Chowk, a crowd which had collected ran in all directions on the approach of police who dispersed the procession.

All is now quiet.—A.P.

AKALIS AND CONGRESS

Dal's Statement

AMRITSAR. (By Mail.)

The Shiromani Akali Dal to contradict the news appearing in certain newspapers to the effect that the Dal has sent 21 Akalis to Delhi to attend the Congress session and that 1,000 Akalis have been demanded for certain purpose from the Amritsar District Akali Jatha.

The Dal has not directed any of its members to proceed to Delhi to attend Congress session on its behalf and the Akalis who have left, have done so in their own individual capacity.

Murder Of Mistress

WIFE'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND

POONA, April 25.

A sensational story was told in the court of Mr. Israel, City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to-day in regard to the alleged murder of his mistress Soondarabai Kapas by Bapu Saheb Uravane, son of a *gul* merchant, by Lilavati Uravane, wife of the accused.

The deceased Sundrabai, according to the wife of the accused often used to visit her husband at his house in Bhavan Peth. About Moharrum last year (May) the deceased came there and had tea, meal as well as some liquor with her husband and tea and meal were prepared by the witness and taken up by the accused to his room.

BLOOD-STAINED KNIFE.

At 4 p.m. witness went up to take the dishes and when her husband opened the door he had a blood-stained knife in his hand while his *dhoti* was stained with blood. Her husband gave her the knife and told her to clear it and keep it and warned her that if she told anyone about the occurrence she would meet with the same fate as Sundarabai.

Witness told the Court how a cart was brought at sundown and the body of the woman was taken by the two servants of the accused to Wadgaon village whithe accused's father had gone earlier. Witness added she had been locked in a room since then for six months but she escaped and went to the City Magistrate and asked him for protection.

Chima, one of the servants of the accused then described how the body had been buried at Wadgaon.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

New Sterling Loan By Indian Govt.

ISSUE OF £10,000,000 AT 5 PER CENT

SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO BE CLOSED TO-MORROW

LONDON, April 25.

Underwriting is proceeding of the Ten Million Sterling India (Five per cent.) Loan at £95 redeemable in 1942-47.—Reuter.

FOR REPAYMENT OF 6 P. C. BONDS

LONDON, April 25.

Six million of the new ten million loan is for repayment of six per cent. Bonds maturing on 15th June.—Reuter.

TEMPTING TERMS OF NEW LOAN

How Bombay Financial Circles View It

(By Our Financial Correspondent.)

The new loan is a very tempting one even under the present financial conddition. Its success is assured. Inquiries in financial circles reveal that Bombay alone will send in applications for a sum of 2 to 3 million sterling.

These heavy applications will be mostly from the surplus capital of insurance companies. It is feared this will be at the cost of the prospective Rupee Loan.

WILL SCHUSTER EXPLAIN?

In his last Budget speech Sir G. Schuster had hinted that there would not be any necessity for raising a sterling loan in case the exchange remains steady. But within a very short time something unexpected must have cropped up which needed the issue of the new sterling loan.

The Government had to repay only 6 million while the new floatation is for 10 million which again gives rise to a doubt that the output is not favourable for the Government to secure its annual requirement of 24½ million.

It is certain something unexpected has happened within 6 or 7 weeks and it would be much better if the Finance Member were to throw some light on the subject.

Controller Of Currency's Press Note

The following Press communique has been issued:—

The Secretary of State for India is issuing to-day (Tuesday) the prospectus of a Sterling Loan of £10,000,000 in the form of 1942-47 Stock. The issue price is £ 95 per cent. The Stock will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. If not previously redeemed the Stock will be repaid at par on the 15th June 1947, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right, on giving three calendar months notice in London Gazette, to redeem the loan at par on, or on any half yearly interest date after, the 15th June 1942. The subscription list will be opened and closed in London on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1932.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE RECEIVED IN INDIA.

Subscription to this loan will be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applicants in India may also arrange with a remitting bank to send a telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank of India's London Office and submit a certificate by the remitting bank that this has been done together with their application to the Imperial Bank of India. In such cases the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank of India will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after receipt by the Bank's London Office of the sums transferred.

APPLICATIONS TO BE TRANSMITTED BY CABLE.

Arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank of India to its London Office by immediate cable. Further particulars regard-

(Continued on page 7.)

Wild Election Scenes In Prussia

NAZI PLANE BROUGHT DOWN AND ONE NAZI SHOT DEAD

Hitlerites Sweep The Polls In Diet Elections

BERLIN, April 24.

Final results of the Diet elections in Bavaria, Anhalt, Hamburg and Wurtemberg show that everywhere there have been phenomenal Nazi gains, while the incomplete results in Prussia show that the Nazis have increased their seats from nine to 160.

Co-operation with their Nationalist allies will well enable the Nazis to form a Government in Anhalt while the attitude of the Centre Party will be the deciding factor in Wurtemberg.

There is no change in Hamburg and Bavaria, although in the latter the Nazis have doubled their votes.

PROVISIONAL FIGURES.

Following are the provisional final results of the elections in Prussia:—

Government parties	***162***
Opposition (including 162 Nazis)	***200***
Communists	***57***
Other parties	***3***

SHOOTING

A Nazi has been shot dead by Communists at Berlin and another stabbed dead at Hamborn.

These are believed to be the only election fatalities but many people have been seriously injured in faction fights all over the country.

Hundreds of arrests have been made by police who are everywhere in full force.

A Nazi propaganda plane was forced to land at Dusseldorf, having been roughly handled by Communists, who attempted to burn the machine.

ELECTION BATTLES

Hitlerites Score Heavily

Earlier cables state:—

Election day opened in unsettled weather, Republican, Imperial, Nazi, Communist and other flags are fluttering from houses in all quarters, Nazi and Communist flags predominating in the workmen's districts, where many election collisons occurred last evening and about 200 arrests were made.

Polling is brisk, indicating a more extensive participation in the elections by the voters than on April 10.

Leaders of all parties up to the last minute yesterday addressed mass meetings. Herr Hitler visited Kiel and Hamburg, where his political opponent tampered with the loud-speaker; so Herr Hitler was temporarily inaudible.

The campaign in the provinces was conducted with greater bitterness than in Berlin. The worst collision occurred at Breslau where a dozen Nazis, Communists and Socialists have been taken to hospital.

According to partial returns in Prussia, the Nazis have polled heavily at the expense of the People's Party and the German Nationalists.

Final results are not expected before 2 in the morning.

Hitler

COLLAPSE OF OLD PARTIES

Ex-Kaiser's Son Elected On Nazi Ticket

Hitler has won and lost.

A feature of the elections in Prussia has been the total collapse of the German National Party, the People's Party, the Economic Party and the State Party while in Hamburg the Communists have lost heavily. Nazis gained 130,000 votes in Berlin. A million votes in Prussia were wasted on freak Parties. One of the Nazi Deputies elected in Prussia was Prince August Wilhelm, the ex-Kaiser's fourth son.

Despite the immense Nazi gains in Prussia the most probable outcome is that the present minority Government under Herr Otta Braun will carry on with the help of the Communists

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE

Latest Bettings

LONDON, Apr. 25.

Following is the latest betting on Two Thousand Guineas:—

11/8 Orwell offered 6/4 taken; 7/1 Cock Pen offered; 9/1 Miracle; 100/9 Rolling Root; 100/8 Clustine; 100/7 Dastur taken and offered; 100/7 Loaningdale; 25/1 Wyvern; 25/1 Spenser; 25/1 Paddington; 40/1 Andrea; 50/1 Sir Troops offered; 66/1 Hesperus offered 100/1 taken; 66/1 Irish Horse; and 200/1 April the Fifth offered.—Reuter.

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A 4827

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A R7094

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A

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A

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

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JAVA DUTCHMEN GRADUATED SUGAR expert with first class factory and field practice seeks SITUATION. Apply H. MOL VILLA POLLY, La Paune (A. D. Z.) Belgium.
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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE RE-INVITED for the supply of Rubber Sheets and Electric Lamps to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1932-1933, ending 31st March, 1933, so as to reach the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1932, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 20 and 10 respectively as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I.R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office.
Dated 16-4-1932.
4826.

Legal Notices.

LIQUIDATED CLAEM.

Suit No. 2127 of 1931.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

MUGNEERAM BANGUR & COY.
Versus
BALAPROSAD KAYA.

To

The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm have instituted this suit in this Court on the 14th day of September, 1931, against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,652-4-0 due to the plaintiff firm from you on an adjustment of accounts and of the sum of Rs. 647-6-0 for interest, for further interest and for costs of this suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court, within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and also take notice that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1932.
(Sd.) N. GHATAK.
Master.

(Sd.) DUTT & SEN,
Attorneys for the plaintiff firm abovenamed.
No. 6, Old Post Office St.
Calcutta.
4828.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARABAI, widow of ISMAIL JOOMA, of Bombay Mohamedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned Properties, situate at 5th Koli Lane, Lower Colaba, to my client. Any person having any claim in or to the said Properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me in my Office "38 PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY" within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

ALL that piece or parcel of FREE-HOLD land, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, on the West Side of 5th Cooley Lane or Edulji Street at Lower Colaba in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement respectively 70 and 25.52 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'A' Ward No. 636 and Street No. 16-18 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66-68, New Nos. 4757, 4759 and A/4757, 4759, Old Survey No. 81-83 and New Survey Nos. 1/9611 and part 1/9611 and bounded, on or towards the NORTH by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Jainabbai, widow of Gulam Husein Ladack and Ali Mohamed Gulam Husein Laduck, on or towards the EAST by the said 5th Cooley Lane and on or towards the West by the property of the said Jainabbai and Ali Mohamed Gulam Husein.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1932.

A. G. SHAIKH, B.A. LL.B.,
Advocate.
4825

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY the 1st May next at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at "Ashmore House," Peddar Road, very valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, Chesterfield suites, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone with records, Jacobean drawing room suites book-cases, writing tables, almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, iron cots, carpets crockery, plated and glass ware etc. 1 Wolseley touring motor car, 5 seater, No. X5636 in good running order.

The property of E. T. Annett Esq., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

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Under instructions from G. Muspratt, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 9 "Helepolis," Colaba Road, near Colaba Post Office very valuable household Jacobean furniture (the entire kit specially made to order by Army and Navy Stores) such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, writing bureau, mahogany berger suites, show cases writing table, revolving office chair double bedsteads, dressing tables, cheval glass, almyrahs, side tables, screen, crockery and glassware, E. Fans, etc.

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AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 879 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON (C. P. NO. 1, NO. 2 AND BERAR).

Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th April, 1932 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near Plot No. 17A by order of the Insurance offices concerned the above mentioned damaged Cotton which was salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Messrs. Goculdas Dossa.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

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Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	19th ,,

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LAST TWO DAYS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

One girl loved blindly—one girl loved too well—one girl loved only wealth.

NICE WOMEN

with
SIDNEY FOX
RUSSEL GLEASON
FRANCES DEE

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CHARLES ROGERS
in
HEAD'S UP.

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THE EMPIRE

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EDGAR WALLACE'S
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"THE CALENDAR"
featuring
EDNA BEST
HERBERT MARSHALL
GORDON HARKER

THE EXCELSIOR

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
Universal Super Attraction
KING OF JAZZ

NAGPUR'S CIVIC NEED

Chairman's Plea For More Water Supply

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR, April 23.

Mr. Eamiullah Khan was formally installed as President of Nagpur Municipality this morning.

In the course of his speech Mr. Khan said that any serious improvement in the city of Nagpur was inherently bound up with the question of a copious water supply. The city, in spite of the general economic depression was still progressing, traffic was increasing steadily, new houses were being built at the same rate as before the depression, the population was fast growing, but the water supply remains what it was in 1922. The water supply scheme was the child of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose's dream. With his guidance, he still hoped to overcome all difficulties.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Speaking on the progress made in Primary Education, the President pointed out that from 34 schools in 1924 the Committee had established 74 in 1931.

Concluding he said: "To make the town literate is our aim. You will shortly be in possession of a scheme which will make it possible to introduce compulsion in that part of the city which is at present served by voluntary education."

New Baroda Mill Strike Continues

(From A Correspondent).
BARODA, April 24.

The New Baroda Mill Strike still continues as both the management and the workers seem to be equally determined to stand firm.

The strikers posted pickets at the mill-gate yesterday. Although picketing was peaceful the management lodged a complaint against fourteen persons under Section 341, I.P.C.

One of the accused Mr. D.M.P. Pangarker was called by the police superintendent at the city police 'Kacheri' where he was declared arrested.

Mr. Pangarker was bailed out on furnishing a security of Rs. 100.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 25.

Havre Maru, Itosu, Kobe.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Jalajyoti, North, Calcutta.
Surada, Hobday, Calcutta.
British Statesman, Michie, Calcutta.
Hokkai Maru, Oki, Calcutta.
Clan Macphee, Gill, Marmagoa.
Tasmania Maru, Hida Java.
Monkswood, Hart, Hauston.
Lipanto, Lind Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 25.

Steamer Sirsa for Calcutta.
Steamer Surada for Calcutta.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer Cariguino for Trieste.

S.S. Havre Maru:—The O.S.K. steamer Havre Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Mirzapore:—The P & O S. N Coy's steamer Mirzapore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Surada:—The B.I. S.N. Coy's steamer Surada arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tasmania Maru:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Tasmania Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Monkswood:—The J Mackintosh Coy's steamer Monkswood arrived in harbour yesterday from Hauston with a cargo of cotton.

S. S. Lipanto:—The M Italiana steamer Lipanto arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April, 25.

3 Werdenfels 3852, Karachi, 28|4, L. Edwards, Ltd.
11 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, N.F.M.M & Co.
12 Durenda 4450, U. K., 30|4, M. M. and Co.
14 Saverland 4194, Hamburg 25|4, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalapalaka 2620, Rangoon 29-4, Scindia S. N. Co.
2 Tasmania Maru 2523, Bhavnagar 27|4, L Edwards.
5 Marly 656, Singapore 27|4, S Hassam & Co.
6 Jalajyoti 2698, Karachi 27|4, Scindia S.N. Co.
7 Hashuni 298, M Coast 26|4, S Hassam & Co.
10|11 Havre Maru 3450, Japan 6|5, O.S. Kaisha.
15 Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 28-4 L. Naranji & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 2|5, J.F. Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C|o Lahore 26|4 K N Co.
Britania 30/4, G T Co.
Clan Macbride 10|5, J. F. Co.
Clan Macilworth 24|5, J.F. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Glerfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank 14|5 F F Campbell.
C|o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Corinth 29|4, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Hayes 6|5 F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Pierce, 20|5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tokwa Maru 15|4, M Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9|5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 7-5 M M & Co.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Strathard 29/4, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 14/5, P & O S N Co.
Clan Macphee N F J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, N F M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Cariguino, N.F.L.T.C.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 6|5, O.S. Kaisha.
Hiyezen Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Mirzapore N.F. P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 27-4 M M and Co.
Varsova 29-4 M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalajalaka, 27|4, Scindia S. N. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada N..FM..M. & Co.
Sirsa N.F.M.M. & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola N.F. M.M. & Co.
FOR KARACHI,
Werdenfels, 28|4, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Jaljyoti 27|4, S.S.N. Co.
Queda, NF M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Straithard P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, P & O S N Co.
Clan Macphee J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda. M M & Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Hoyeiyen Maru, N. F. Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S.N. Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cariguino L. T. C.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 27/4 M M & Co.
Varsova 29-4 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Queda M. M. and Co.
Werdenfels, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka Scindia S N Co.
Jaljyoti Scindia, S. N. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada M M & Co.
Surada M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Khosrou, T M & Co.
Reinda L. Edward.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Fresno City Boats for A Cotton 23|4|32.
Vita 23|4|32.
Irrawadi 23|4|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 25.

S. S. Khosrou; Agents: T. M. & Co., from Port Sudan:—3000 bales cotton.

From Aden:—19 packages brass and copper ware.

S.S. Rinda; Agents: L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—114 bundles nails; 167 cases stoves; 40 barrels umber; 57 cases hinges; 825 cases box boards; 2736 cases paper, 2673 cases ceiling boards; 1059 cases tubes; 100 casks chemicals.

From Oslo:—30 drums turpentine; 24 drums chemicals; 4518 bales paper.

From Hamburg:—145 bundles tubes; 145 bundles Y.M sheets and circles; 221 bundles iron; 60 cases hardware; 150 cases wire netting; 320 cases paper; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 167 cases plywood; 50 cases batteries; 187 cases lamps; 48 cases asbestos; 80 cases caraway seed; 815 bags cloves stems; 360 drums dyes; 230 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—1490 cases whiting; 217 kegs red lead; 190 drums colour; 100 drums chemicals; 105 bundles steel tees; 929 bundles steel bars; 93 bundles steel rivets; 592 bundles tubes; 200 bundles nails 2213 bundles marble; 150 cases Eware; 150 cases bolts and nuts; 144 cases paper; 394 cases stoves; 50 cases mill boards; 151 cases hinges 155 cases glassware; 56 cases glue; 1500 bags whiting.

From Lisbon:—17 cases corks; 40 cases wine.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Durenda, for Hull:—50 bales hemp.. M. Nissim.

For Dunkirk:—1750 tons manganese ore, Grindlay & Co; 110 bales cotton fly, L.O. Vora.

For London:—4 drums castor oil A Hargovandas & Co; 1 drum castor oil, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S. S. Cariguino, For Treste:—6670 bags gingelly seed and 700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice:—700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Hujeizan Maru, for Kobe:—500 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

From Osaka:—150 bales iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

S.S. Havre Maru, for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—1100 bales cotton raw G Dossa & Co; 50 tons old iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

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THE FLY'S MISSION

THE mission of the fly is to spread disease. The danger from flies cannot be ignored when it is proved that typhoid increases as flies increase. Typhoid practically disappears when cold weather comes on and the flies die. Flies also carry many other fatal diseases—kill them the quick, easy way—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

The New Outlook

Recent investigations in the five territories of Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan have convinced me that the Report of the Joint Select Committee on East Africa is the wisest and most far-seeing, affecting these territories, which has been published since the end of the War.

Especially is this apparent on the subject of education, about which the Report says:—"The Committee were impressed by the keen desire for increased facilities for education not only for men but also for women, the needs of the latter being particularly stressed by all the native witnesses without exception." By "facilities for education" institutions and teaching staffs are envisaged, publicly or privately provided, analogous to the elementary, secondary, public school and university system in our own country. A correspondent who was lately in East Africa writes on the subject as follows:—

My tour made me realize that a wide outlook on the educational needs of East Africa is necessary. Under the tutelage of the Indian, the Arab, and the European, the East African is learning to earn his living in ways undreamed of by his forefathers. The colonist on the spot, the European hospital, the Government prison, the midwife, the dispensary, the public officials and their departments—all are active and impressionable agents of this wider education.

Contacts with Europeans who are engaged in economic activities provide an "education" which is in many ways the most decisive of all, as it is the most pervasive. Take the instance of natives who are working on a sisal plantation. Men and women are not only subject to an entirely new discipline in growing this economic crop under European supervision. They are taught to work steadily and regularly; they go from the fields to the latest mechanical devices and electrical power in the sisal factory. They pass beyond the stage of labour which ends with the going down of the sun the white man's magic of electricity takes them into the mysteries of shift labour by day and night. They enter into a money economy. They develop new wants and elaborate old wants. The plantation draws together not one, but many tribes. Customes and traditions are thrown into the melting pot; the witch-doctor is challenged. Old religions question one another, and all of them try a fall with one brand or another of Christianity. The days of the hunter and the warrior enter into confusion. The women begin to prefer men who can supply the bright new textiles from Japan. They establish a new basis of selection for mates and of nobility. The children start where their parents leave off.

The economic education which urbanizes, although it affects only a minority of Africans, has created a whole set of new problems in towns like Zanzibar, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, and Khartoum, which no one who looks on them with open eyes can pretend are on the way to happy solution. Even the teacher who is trained in the town of Zanzibar is unsatisfactory for the purposes of village education. So strongly is this failure felt that the Director of Education of Zanzibar proposes the establishment of teachers' training in the country and remote from the town.

The time is ripe in the towns of East Africa and the Sudan for a development of civic voluntarism. The urbanized native is in the full-blood of "economic" education. From him should come, if European evolution is any guide, those powerful creative impulses which are to do so much for the Africa of the future. The African quarters of towns, however, are cesspools of waste and of "laisser-faire. The "education" is overbearing and too revolutionary. There is a waste of precious human material. The urbanized native is not getting the attention his case deserves, if we mean to bring to personable and fruitful ends the revolutionary "economic" education to which he is being submitted.

The visitor who goes to see what educational institutions are doing for the African must familiarize himself with the idea that education, whether Government or mission provided, is far from being obligatory or universal. Indeed, the children who receive in this institutional sense any education at all are a minority. In the case of girls, one may speak of an infinitesimal minority in some parts of East Africa.

In the five territories I visited there are 16,000,000 Africans, which gives a population of well over 3,000,000 of school age. The following are the approximate number of African children attending school:—Zanzibar 1,600, Tanganyika 21,000, Kenya 84,000, Uganda 230,000, Sudan 40,000—total 446,600. The majority of these children are attending mission schools which have not yet been recognised as qualifying for a Government grant-in-aid.

In the light of these figures, and if the goal being aimed at is the provision of some education for every African boy and girl, the general demand for increased educational facilities can well be understood. On a quantitative basis the case for more education for girls is still more pressing. The phrase "educational facilities" covers a multitude of things. In what direction are increases to be made? One large effort, and easily the most efficient, is the training of Africans for service with Europeans or for the public services. To become knowledgeable in the three Rs. and then learn how to be a clerk, mechanic, mason, tailor, joiner, medical assistant, teacher, and the like, covers the best part of the present educational effort. There are institutions turning out these results with more or less excellence at Dar-es-Salaam, in and around Nairobi and Kampala, and above all at Khartoum. Most of the education "with a vocational bias" has a bias either for the service of Europeans or for one or other of the Government Departments.

This kind of educational facility cannot be increased indefinitely. Indeed, in many parts of East Africa the supply of the "vocationally trained" of these sorts already exceeds the demand, notwithstanding the fact that many of the pupils, faced with the competition of Indians and other circumstances of difficulty, soon fall back into the general mass of undifferentiated African labour. The market is definitely limited in these two directions and tends to contract in the world depression. There is a great potential market for trained craftsmen in the native reserves and in direct native service. All native houses want rebuilding: the tailor and the dressmaker have a big future: but the education of the for the native is only in its infancy. In any case the craftsman follows the money, that is the European. Purchasing power outside a limited number in Uganda and the Sudan, is still at a low ebb among Africans. The craftsman would be starved out among his own people. Nor is the desire among Africans for the services of the craftsmen which the institutions at present produce sufficient as yet to provide a basis for their labour.

It is of supreme importance, therefore, that those who are responsible for education in East Africa should make up their minds what kind of educational facilities they wish to increase. Of the facilities which develop the mental life and character of the child, there is no question. On the vocational side, however, the great need is concentration on the supreme vocation of agriculture. All these five territories rely upon agriculture for their existence. There can be no successful scheme of education in East Africa which does not build round the civic ideal of a farmer-citizen. Africans cannot build better houses, develop schools, clubs, hospitals, and raise up a quality civilization, except in so far as they achieve success in farming. Even carpenters and tailors and masons are a luxury service in the reserves. Make good farmers; the rest follows.

Here is the essential weakness of East African education. This period of financial stringency should be used not only to overhaul present achievements with the greatest care, but to release new and powerful impulses for the creation of efficient farmer-citizens in every one of the five territories. This is necessary both to check a false and vitiating civic ideal and to prevent the draining away of the ables Africans from village life.

The increase of teachers lies at the root of the extension of educational facilities. The number of European teachers can never be large, for financial reasons, that is an added reason why the greatest care should be exercised in their selection. In this respect East Africa leaves much to be desired. The great strength of the missionary as a teacher is his personal dedication to the cause to which he devotes his life. This conviction is, apart from personal aptitude, often lacking in the Government appointed teacher. It is a loss for which no academic qualifications, however brilliant, can compensate.

There is no more important way of increasing the educational facilities referred to in the last East African Report than an increased care in the selection and training of the British teachers who go out to serve, and constant vigilance as to what is happening in those institutions, still few, devoted to the preparation of African teachers.

WOMEN WANT TO BE "HANGMEN"

Revenge As Motive

BUDAPEST, (My Ma..)

Three women are among the applicants for the post of public executioner in Hungary, which, fell vacant through the death of Kozarek. The would-be hangwomen were much annoyed when told that only male applicants could be considered.

One was a muscular market woman who said that, as she was strong and accustomed to public activity, she would like the post. The motive of the other two was vengeance. One, a woman in a good social position, declared that she wished to revenge herself, on men in general for the disillusionment they had brought her. The other sought revenge for the murder of her mother by gypsies, saying that she desired to hang gypsies only.

According to the newspaper, "Magyar Nap," several of the men applicants occupy good social positions.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS KIDNAPPED

Bundled Into A Motor-Car

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The kidnapping of two little girls in Slough High-Street by a motorist in broad daylight, is being investigated by the police.

Winnie Foxhall, aged seven, of Herschall-street, and Doris Jackson, aged eight, of Hencroft-street, Slough, are the children.

They were walking together in the main street when a man standing at the door of a saloon motorcar invited them to go for a ride.

The children refused, but the man persuaded them to look in the car and then bundled them in. He jumped to the wheel and drove off.

He drove about five miles to Burnham Beeches, where he asked the children to go into a field.

They began to scream, and he offered to take them home if they would promise not to tell any one of the affair. He kept his promise, leaving them where he picked them up.

Policemen Watch Post Box Pillars

MADRAS, April 23.

The City police having received complaints last evening regarding attempts made to set fire to post box pillars in general post office and Flower Bazar post office, special policemen were deputed to-day to watch all post-box pillars throughout the city and policemen on rounds have arrested two Congress volunteers in Armenian Street. It is alleged they found in their possession some incriminating articles.

SUDDEN IGNITION.

It is stated that when postmen opened postboxes last evening they discovered rolled pieces of cloth inside and when they were opened there was sudden ignition. Police have taken these cloth pieces for examination.—A.P.

AFRICAN WITCHCRAFT

The Law And The Native

It will be a relief to read from mail papers that the sentence of death on sixty men of the Wakamba for the murder of a woman regarded as a "witch" is not to be carried out. Mr. S. Lyle Commins writing on the subject in "The Daily Telegraph", says:—

No doubt the crime, that of beating her to death with stick, was a very brutal one, committed by an excited crowd of superstitious and ignorant natives.

It is a couple of centuries since Englishmen abandoned the theory that witches might justly be ill-treated and even killed. But in Africa, where witchcraft is accepted as the cause of disease and disaster, a 'witch" is still regarded with feeling of hate and fear sufficiently strong to lend sanction to horrors of the kind.

It is to be doubted whether any of the sixty natives who awaited execution would regard his act as criminal, or whether a single member of the Wakamba would be brought to think it wrong to put an end to such a social danger as a "witch."

Surely the only cure for crimes of this type is the gradual education of the natives to a stage at which their belief in witchcraft will cease.

Having considerable experience of African races, I venture to believe that, by basing our scales of punishment for the natives, not on their conceptions of what is criminal, but on ours we should merely puzzle them and undermine their faith in British justice and goodwill.

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"I haven't many teeth"

"but they're well taken care of"

Mothers! Beware of tooth pastes containing harsh abrasives. The delicate enamel of children's teeth is easily scratched. Discolouration and decay, then, quickly follow.

Use only Listerine Tooth Paste, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic. Its action is gentle but thorough. It contains no grit... nothing to injure tooth enamel. It cleans, polishes, whitens the teeth... arrests decay... helps keep the gums firm and healthy.

Children enjoy its fresh, clean taste... its freedom from soapiness and all gritty irritants.

Listerine Tooth Paste embodies every improvement sanctioned by modern dental science, yet it actually costs less than other quality dentifrices. Try a tube next time.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend the regular use of Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

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TOOTH PASTE

Yet Another Record!

One more record in the history of Indian Insurance. The completed business during the third year of the working of our Life Department amounted to over:----

Rs. 88,00,000

Our sincerest thanks to all those who have contributed to this excellent result.

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(Established in Bombay 1919)
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Let Body and Brain Workers
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Delicious & Best

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Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----

Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct, I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM
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This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY, 4.

BIRDS VS. 'PLANE

Sure Fatal Fight

When an eagle or one of his cousins attacks an airman, it's often better to fly than fight.

A woman pilot had recently a narrow escape while flying over the Rocky Mountains, in the United States. Her aeroplane was attacked by two eagles, and would almost certainly have been wrecked if she had not turned the machine and fled.

There have been a number of cases in which airmen—and aid-women—have had serious trouble with big birds.

In one instance, a year ago, a plane crashed near Benares, in India, as the result of an attack by a vulture. There was one fatality. And a year or two before that an eagle flew straight at a machine flying over Greece, damaging the plane so badly that it crashed. The pilot was killed.

More than one tragedy, indeed, has been caused in this way. Two American airmen lost their lives a little while ago when a buzzard broke a wing strut on their machine. And South African pilots count collision with big birds as the greatest peril they have to face.

COOKING HIS GOOSE.

Sometimes, of course, it is the bird that gets the worst of it. A large hawk which attacked a mail plain in Georgia last August was killed by the propeller. And a wild goose, which smashed through the windscreen of an R.A.F. plane in Iraq and landed in the cockpit, finished up as a course at that night's mess dinner.

When man first took to the air the birds gave his machines a wide berth. Now, as these incidents show, the fiercer and stronger of them are losing their old fear. But actual attack is still the exception, not the rule. In most cases, even the biggest birds usually exercise a certain amount of discretion.

There was an instance of that when the Duchess of Bedford made her record flight to India and back. It occurred between Aleppo and Sofia.

"We suddenly found ourselves," said Captain Bernard, who accompanied her, "flying towards an enormous flock of Egyptian vultures at a height of 8,000 feet. At one moment we feared we should collide with them, which might have been disastrous to our machine. When within a few feet of us they dispersed on either side, and we were able to fly quickly through them."

Collisions with birds are apt to be most dangerous when a plane is travelling at high speed. But, quite irrespective of speed, an angry eagle—or even hawk—is an awkward customer to tackle.

ENGLAND'S NEW SPEED BOAT

Secret Construction On Thames

Work is being hustled up on the mystery speed-boat which is intended to recapture the world's water speed record (and this the triple speed crown) for Britain.

She is the Miss England III. Little is known about her except her name. That and the fact that she will be driven by two of the most powerful engines in the world—the Rolls-Royce 1931 Schneider Trophy type—which are on the Air Ministry's secret list.

Miss England is being built for Lord Wakefield by Messrs. Thorneycroft at Platt's Eyot, an island in the Thames, near Hampton.

Details of her construction are a closely guarded secret. All the workmen are under a bond of silence. No unauthorised people are alowed on the island.

Following the acceptance of the International Motor Yachting Union of Gar Wood's claim to the record, Lord Wakefield ordered work to be speeded up.

The boat-builders will work day and night on the vessel. She will be delivered to Lord Wakefield in the first week in May, and will be despatched to Lake Garda, where Kaye Don will pilot her in the race for the D'Annunzio trophy and make the attempt on the world's record.

£62,000 FOR TYPIST

Fortune From U. S. Relative

A 19-years-old girl, Miss Kathleen Cora Dempsey, daughter of a retired naval man living at Gillingham, has been left a fortune, estimated to amount to £62,000, under the will of a New York relative.

Miss Dempsey, a charming and unassuming girl, is employed locally as a shorthand-typist. She is the eldest of a family of four.

It is understood that her benefactress was the wife of a lawyer.

TENNIS FINALS

Aoki Wins Interesting Duel With Hughes

LONDON, (By Mail.)

I Aoki, of Japan, beat G. P. Hughes, the British Davis Cup player, by 6—4, 3—6, 6—4 in the final of the men's singles in the Paddington lawn tennis tournament at Maida Vale. Mrs. E. Fearnley Whittingstall beat Miss E. R. Clarke by 8—6, 6—0 in the women's singles final.

Hughes played a thoughtful and varied game, which even when the play was slowed down to half-pace always kept the interest alive. He tried with chop and under-spin to break down Aoki's forceful and regular driving, and though in contrast he himself made several volleying sorties with a fair amount of success, he was neither so decisive on the volley nor so sure off the ground as Aoki.

Miss Clarke worried Mrs. Whittingstall in the beginning of their match, tnd she had leads of 4—2 and 5—4.

A love game to Mrs. Whittingstall by some really good serving gave her the confidence she had been lacking, and her beautifully blanced game prospered from that point.

WANDERINGS OF A BOOK

Mr. A. C. W. Adams, writes in "John O'London":—

In my early twenties I began to collect books. Amongst my earlier books were the "100 Best Books" of Sir John Lubbock's selection. Thirty years ago one of these, "Locke on the Human Understanding," was borrowed by a friend. He never returned this particular volume, but took it with him. I presumed, along with all his others when he left England in 1902 for New Zealand. I remember writing to him at Auckland and jocularly reminding him of the book he had purloined from my shelf. His reply was that he would return it personally when he came to England. He never came, as far as I know. Last month, in Edinburgh, in a well-known bookshop (pudge of my surprise!), my eye lighted on "Locke on the Human Understanding." The blinding seemed book and and was amazed to find my book-plate in the inside, the name of the "borrower" on the fly-leaf, and lower down on the same fly-leaf a Parsi name of the University of Bombay, and in addition a letter in the body of the book with a Singapore address.

Of couse I reclaimed the prodigal book—for 2s.—and it is now back in its old place after its rambles—not much the worse for wear.

PLOTS TO MURDER STALIN

Soviet's Latest Scare

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Plots by "wicked" foreign capitalists to murder Stalin and other Soviet notables will shortly be "exposed" here by that tough little Comrade Nikolai Krilenke the Commissar of Justice.

Very significantly, public attention is being distracted from the Far East and is being led back to the old, safe theme of plottings against the Coviets in the West.

Krilenko, who has had infinite experience of handing plots of all sorts will himself prosecute Judas Stern and Serge Vassiliev for the shooting of Vontwardowski, the Counsellor of the German Embassy, at the instigation of "certain Polish citidens"—whose names are still undisclosed.

LIVELY.

This should put some life into the military trial in the small pseudo-Renaissance hall (which served as a dining-room for the American Relief Mission during the great famine).

Krilenko is highly photogenic, and his truculent manner and fighting speeches give the masses a feeling that there is a genuine "class war" in the Soviet Union, and that they are being adequately defended against engineers, Kulaks, Nepmen, and other "oppressors" at home and abroad!

Abroad, he is one of the few Bolshevik leaders whose name and appearance are familiar to the average newspaper reader. So, it is to be hoped, the Bontwardowski affair will attract more attention that it has done so far, except in Germany.

Krilenko's indictments always make splendid reading but I hear his indictment of Stern will not this time he communicated in advance, nor will it be published in full by the Soviet Press. His charges against Colonel Lawrence and other well-known Englishmen in his indictment of Ramsine evoked protest even from Mr. Arthuh Henderson. This time England is to be left out.

SRIVASTAVA AND "PIONEER"

U. P. Industries Minister's Interested In New Syndicate?

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The negotiations which the "Pioneer" and "Civil and Military Gazette," Limited, proprietors of the "Pioneer", had been carrying on for the last several months for the sale of the "Pioneer" have been, it is understood, almost concluded.

The "Pioneer" officials are maintaining strict secrecy about the transaction but from all other accounts it appears that the new syndicate constituted of an influential group in the United Provinces, including, it is said, some leading taluqdars, have already taken over the "Pioneer" from the 15th of April. Mr. J. P. Srivastava, Minister of Education and Industries and a leading businessman of Cawnpore, who is reported to be the head of the new syndicate, is staying at Allahabad at 10 Church Road, (property of the 'Pioneer,') for the last several days and intends to be here for a few days more.

The sale transaction, however, is not yet complete and may take a few weeks more before the legal formalities are gone into and the transfer is registered. In the meanwhile the new syndicate will be financing the concern and the "Pioneer" will continue to be produced by the old proprietors with the help of the existing staff and probably in accordance with the new proprietors' scheme.

The duration of this transitional period according to present arrangements will be, it is said, six weeks. It is said that the new syndicate have reserved to themselves the right to get out of the transaction if during this period certain conditions are not fulfilled by the present proprietors of the "Pioneer."—"The Leader."

TENNYSON'S BLUE BIRD

The Poet's Admission

Mr. John D. Stephenson, writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

Canon Rawnsley according to Mr. Harold Nicholson, discussed with Tennyson the line, "Flits by the sea-blue bird of March," in "In Memoriam."

"I suppose," said Tennyson, "it's the kingfisher." "But," rejoined the canon, 'you, with your accuracy of eye, would not speak of any kingfisher as flitting. A kingfisher shoots by, flashes by but never flits."

Tennyson smiled, and said, "Yes, you are right; but then what bird could it have been?"

Canon Rawnsley told him that there was a bird that did seem in March to shine blue and blue-green with especial brilliancy, by reason of the red contrast that has come into the thornbush buds. He himself had often been astonished at the March brightness of the blue-tit, and that bird flits.

"Well," said the poet, "make it a tit; 'I dare say it was a tit, but I have quite forgotten, and I know I have told other folk it was a kingfisher."

'POSTPONED' BRIDES

Consolation In Work Bonuses

GLASGOW, (By Mail.)

Glasgow will soon be known as the "City of Postponed Brides," so many girls are there who have to remain spinsters because the depression has prevented their husbands-to-be from providing the necessary home.

But some of these "postponed" wives are finding compensation, and firms are finding that delayed marriages are costing them extra bonuses.

A well-known laundry has discovered that its service bonuses are an unusually large item in its balance-sheet.

Many of its girls have not married solely because of trade uncertainty, and their bonuses have automatically become bigger with each succeeding year of service.

"SCOTSMEN ARE MOST GENEROUS"

A taxi-driver writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

For six years before the War I was a London taxicab owner-driver, and I can vouch for the fact that foreigners on the whole are far more sparing of their tips particularly Americans.

Strangely, I invariably found that Scotsmen treated us with more than average generosity. Since that time I have considered jokes about the meanness of the Scot to be in very bad taste.

I remember showing a party of Americans round the principal sights of London, acting as their "guide, philosopher, and friend," and being rewarded with—Tuppence!

'CAFIASPIRIN' please!

The chemist will be particularly pleased to sell it to you because he knows that the integral worth of 'CAFIASPIRIN' makes contented customers.

'CAFIASPIRIN' spells *quality* of the highest order, being of excellent effect and purity and thoroughly harmless. The world renowned BAYER-CROSS guarantees this.

And now, prove for yourself the truth of this. Your chemist has 'CAFIASPIRIN' waiting for you!

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

Safe and Effective

because of "Pressureless Touch"

PARKER WRITES EASIEST

PARKER DUOFOLD'S unique construction allows a tiny drop of ink to touch the paper an instant before the point itself. That is the secret of Parker's famous improvement "Pressureless Touch". It eliminates shaking and coaxing balky pens. With a Parker, you always write effortlessly—without pressure.

Parker, too, is 28% lighter than pens of hard rubber. Feather-lightness, perfect balance and a jewel-smooth point also combine to make Parker the easiest writing pen. After hours of Duofold writing, you'll find that hand and fingers are untired, ready for more.

See and try a Parker Duofold today at almost any good store. You'll find that writing ease is only half the Parker story. For no other pen has so many improvements as the pen trade-marked "Geo. S. Parker—Duofold."

Prices from Rs. 18/- to 36/-; others lower.
Distributor: DODGE & SEYMOUR, Ltd.
Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Madras

Parker Quink
The new quick-drying ink created by Parker makes your pen write infinitely better—smooth flowing, quick drying, permanent.

Parker Duofold
The EASY Writing Pen

Made in U. S. A.

VICTORIA MILL STRIKE

G. K. U. Secretary Explains Workers' Grievances

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The workers of the Victoria Mill struck work owing to the reduction in their wages, oppression of the Mill Authorities and callousness towards their grievances.

The workers of this Mill are paid at a very low rate which is not even equal to the one recommended by the Standardisation Scheme drafted by the Mill-owners themselves.

The cut in their wages is from 20 to 25 per cent. The worker in the Ring Dept., is to get Rs. 28/29 per month, and the Sizer Rs. 80 to 95/- according to the Standardisation Scheme but here the former gets only Rs. 23/8 and the latter Rs. 71/4 which is the maximum pay.

In all other Mills the woman in the winding Dept., gets As. 3 1/2 to As. 4 while here they are paid at the rate of As. 2 1/2 to As. 2 and pies 9 only. In Weaving Dept., the rate is reduced from pies 7 1/2 to 6 1/2 per lb. on Drill. On Warp No. 30 and Weft No. 45 the workers are paid at a very low rate.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Chaitra Vad 6, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 22, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 19, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.
Hightide: 3-30, 16-48.
Lowtide: 9-34, 23-26.

Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th April, 8h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 5th May 11h. 41m. p.m. First Quarter 13th May 7h. 32m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 39m. a.m.

Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Annual General Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Rotary Club meeting at Mongini's Ltd., at 1-30 p.m. when Rot. H. W. Bryant will speak on the "Y's Adventures with Youth."

WEDNESDAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY.
Results of first M. B. B. S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

DEATH.
BAI PUTLIBAI—Widow of Ranchhoddas Tribhowandas Mody, at her residence at Ridge Road, West View, Cumballa Hill, on Monday morning of heart-failure aged 57 years.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m.: News in Hindi. New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current rates; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Sitaram Gavaiya (Orcha State) with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

HINDU RESIDENTS OF DADAR:—A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Dadar will be held at Dhuru Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. to express public opinion upon the recent communal clash at Dadar to consider ways to stop it in future.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A Clinical Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a lecture on "Collapse Therapy in Pulmonary Tuberculosis" with important lantern slides.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Cathay" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 24th inst. and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 a.m. the following day.

Steamer "Clan Mactavish" arrived Suez on the morning of 23rd inst. Steamer "Clan Macinnes" left Liverpool on the evening of 22nd inst.

THE FLAMING
GRETA GARBO
IN A WORLD FAMOUS
LOVE STORY!
THE STAR IN COMPARABLE IN A GLAMOUROUS, DARING HUMAN DRAMA OF A LIFE LIVED TO THE UTMOST.....

David Graham Phillip's Great Book that thrilled the world—
SUSAN LENOX
(Her Fall and Rise).

Appearing for the First Time with the New Screen Favourite
CLARK GABLE
THE DIVINE STAR NEVER MORE ALLURING, NEVER MORE FASCINATING THAN IN THIS VIVID STORY OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF LOVE!

THE ONE AND ONLY
GRETA GARBO
NEXT SATURDAY
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
Plan Open.
Book Your Seats Now.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITOL.—"Little Accident," a comedy featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Anita Page, a complete talkie film record of the Aga Khan Hockey final. Also Miss More Molyneux in classical and novelty dances on the stage. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Pardon Us," a comedy featuring Laurel and Hardy Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Heartbreak," featuring Charles Farrel and Madge Evans. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Eddie Cantor in "Whoopee" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE — "Nice Women," featuring Sidney Fox Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE THEATRE—"The Calendar," featuring Britain's famous stage pair Edna Best and Herbert Marshal. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS THEATRE. — 'Heads Up" featuring Charles Rogers Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Alibaba and 40 Thieves" a talking and singing drama in Hindi, featuring Miss Kajjan Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
WEST-END TALKIES—"Narsimha Mehto," a Gujarati talkie Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail z	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22-0
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

No. Up.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19-5
6 Passenger	20-45

Departure from Bombay Central.

No. Down.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21-0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-0

AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8-45
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-15

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

Opera House, Chaupatti

Sjt Bhulabhai Desai will perform the Opening Ceremony of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar at the Opera House, on the 5th proximo at 6 p.m. The Bazar will go on till the 15th May daily from 4 to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

PORT OF OKHA

The Port Officer Okha Port wires the following:—

The S. S. Heyizammaru (Line: Kakusai; Agents: Messrs. Pestonji Bhijhaji) arrived at Port Okha on 25th instant with 850 tons of sugar. A. P.

LYING IDLE FOR 8 YEARS!

Municipal Boiler To Be Disposed Of For Rs. 12,500

COMMISSIONER PLEADS PRICE IS FAIR.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner to dispose of a boiler for Rs. 12,500 which was lying idle for the last eight years with the municipality. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—

HISTORY OF BOILERS.

"We have in stock 2 boilers made by Messrs. Babcox and Wilcox, each with a heating surface of 2870 s. ft. complete with fittings and spare parts, etc., available for sale. These boilers form part of the plant originally purchased in 1924 for boosting up the water supply through one of the 48" water mains across the old Kasheli Bridge while the duplicate main was removed to admit of the bridge being strengthened in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. The plant was, however, not used for the purpose for which it was purchased, as the scheme for strengthening and utilising the old Kasheli Bridge for bringing the additional supply from Tansa was subsequently modified and an entirely new bridge was constructed at another site. As the boilers were not required for any other Municipal purpose, efforts were made to dispose of them through Messrs. William Laws and Co., our Selling Agents, as well as departmentally for a long time. Messrs. William Laws and Co. have now succeeded in securing an offer of Rs. 12,500 from the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., for the purchase of one of the two boilers. The cost price of the two boilers was approximately Rs. 1,36,200.

"FAIR OFFER."

In view of the fact that the boilers have been lying unused since 1924, I consider the present offer fair. It is likely that if the boiler are allowed to remain idle any longer, they will deteriorate further. I therefore request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 92(c) of the Municipal Act to the sale of one of the boilers complete with all fittings, pipes and other accessories, but without stocker engine through Messrs. William Laws and Co. for the price offered."

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved to approve of the recommendation of the Commissioner. Mr. Arbuthnot said either they should dispose of the boiler or keep it lying for years and sell it as scrap iron. It was very difficult to keep machinery in these days especially when prices were going down. He therefore advised the Corporation to accept the price offered.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala seconded the proposition.

"SCANDALOUS."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai considered it a scandalous that all these years the Corporation were not informed of the boilers lying idle for which they paid so heavily.

Mr. S. K. Nabiulla wanted to know the original price of the boilers and the present price after allowing for the depreciation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta questioned the Commissioner for calling a Special Meeting and spending some money for it when the matter could have been brought next Monday in the ordinary monthly meeting.

WHY IDLE SO LONG?

Mr. V. N. Vedak asked the Commissioner as to why the boilers were not sold all these years.

Mr. Balubhai Desai suggested an amendment in the Municipal Act so as to call upon the person or persons responsible to make good the amount which the Municipality might lose through negligence.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also thought that the boilers could have been sold soon after the Kasheli Bridge scheme was modified.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin suggested that if the Corporation of 1923 were responsible for the muddle, an amendment in the Municipal Act should be made so as to make each and every councillor of 1923 for the loss sustained by the transaction.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not a machinery expert and was advised by the experts that the price of machinery had gone down by 50 per cent. If any machinery, and for that matter a motor car, remained unused for ten years, the price would go down. The scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation and it was not fair to the executive to find fault with them now. He thought that the price offered was a fair bargain. Still, however, if they were not inclined to accept it, they might keep the boilers as they were lying now, and sell later on at Rs. 6 per ton at scrap iron rate. He called the meeting that day as the matter was postponed several times and that day was the last day either for accepting or rejecting the offer.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC AUCTION.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved an amendment to sell the boilers by public auction.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan moved another amendment to invite tenders for the sale of both the boilers.

The amendments were put to vote and were declared lost and the original proposition was carried with a large majority.

LOCK-OUT IN VICTORIA MILL

Workers Determined To Get Their Demands

The Secretary, G. K. U., writes: The strike in the Victoria Mill is still continuing. It will be remembered that negotiations were going on between the management and the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union for the last few days. But a deadlock was reached on the question of the increase in the rates of the weavers. Subsequently the management even went back upon their agreement of recognising the Union. Consequently the negotiations have now been broken off and the management has declared a lock-out since Saturday last.

The management had put up a notice asking the workers to take pay for the month of March and a few days of April on Monday. The mill-gates were, therefore, kept open in expectation of the workers coming to take their pay. But not even a dozen workers turned up to receive their pay.

Both the mill gates are day and night picketted by the volunteers of the G. K. U. The management has also asked for police protection and a police party under a Sub-inspector is always placed at the gate of the Mill.

A SCUFFLE.

This morning there was some scuffle between a few of the strikers and a jobber who wanted to go in. The Police arrested two strikers and marched them to the Gamdevi Police stttion. The strikers who were loitering near about the Mill were then dirspersed by them. There was some excitement in the locality owing to these activities of the police.

Two meetings of the strikers were held one in the morning and the other in the evening, which were addressed, amongst others, by Messrs Mhapankar, Tavade, Karnik, Mascerenas and others. The speakers laid stress on the unity in the ranks of the workers. In the end the yorkers passed a resolution reiterating their resolve to continue the strike until all their demands were conceded and their Union was recognised.

Mr. Bechar Released On "Parole"

KARACHI, April 25.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar, first 'dictator' Karachi Congress has been released on parole for eight days to enable him to perform the funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of his aged mother.—A. P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Apr. 25.

Jute opened slightly steadier than the closing of the previous week and as the session advanced a firmer tendency ruled. The close was again easier for speculative counters. In coals there were several sales by auction but prices in almost all instances were lower than previous quoted rates. In teas business was restricted. In the miscellaneous sectios sugar shares were very firm; others showed no change. Government Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 p.c. paper 62-4, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 69, 3 1/2 per cent. Loan 1955/60 78-12, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 99-14, ditto 1939/44 91-8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-8 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 103-8, 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 102-8.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref. 100, Central Bank of India 14-12.

Railways. — Arrah Sasaram Light railway 60, Sara Serajganj Railway 66.

Cotton.—Kesoram 2-14.

Coals.—Bansdsopore 5-4, Bokaro and Ramgur 5-10, Burrakur 9-2, East Indian 6-2, Equitable 12-8, Ghusick and Muslia 1-2.

Jutes.—Auckland 150, Barnagore 101, Clive 19-2, Fort Gloster 342, Gourepore 212, Hooghly 50-8, Howrah ordy. 30-4, Kamarhatty 302, Kanknarrah 275, Kinnison 495, National 16-4, Presidency 3-14.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 5-6, Gorakhpore Electric 3, Upper Ganges Electric 4-14, Bengal Iron 1-15, Indian Iron and Steel 3-12, Hooghly flour 12-10, Barare Coke 8-2, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-15-0, Madan Theatres 1-8, Hathikhira tea 7-14.

Sugar Shares.—Carew & Co. 14-2, Cawnpore 23-3, Champaran 23, New Savan 14-14, Purtabpore & Co. ordy. 11-4, Ryam 43-4, Samastipore 16.

Debentures.—4 per cent. 1936 (1.8.1936) Calcutta Port Trust 90-8, 4 per cent. 1906 (1.12.1936) Calcutta Port Trust 90/8.—A. P.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN?

"Last Resort To Enforce Their Demands

IMPROVEMENT CHAWL TENANTS' PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED RENTS

A mass meeing of the tenants of the Improvement Chawls was held at Keshav Baugh, Princess Street, on Friday evening, to protest against the increase in rents of the Improvement Chawls. Miss Maniben Kara presided.

Explaining the various causes of the general lowering of the standard of living of the toiling masses, Miss Kara said that they were living in an epoch of capitalist decline and as a result there was trade depression, increasing unemployment, cut in wages and rise in the cost of living. As a result, the middle classes were steadily sinking into the ranks of the proletariat.

"ORGANISE AND RESIST"

In the process of the struggle for better conditions of life and work, reduction of working hours, reduction of rent, etc., the masses would develop the necessary consciousness and the organizational strength which would ultimately help them in the achieving their final objective. In the case of the tenants of the Improvement Chawls, she said, it was impossible for them to pay the enhanced rent, therefore they must organise to resist it.

Mr. V. B. Karnik then moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the tenants of the Improvement Trust chawls emphatically protests against the increase in rent from Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 8-14-0 and demands immediate reduction, failing which the tenants will collectively withhold their rents."

COMMITTEE OF ACTION

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Mascarenas which was also unanimously passed: it runs:—

That a committee of action be formed to agitate and carry on propaganda for the reduction of rent and organize and prepare for the no-rent campaign.

Several other speakers who followed emphasised the fact that all means had failed to impress upon the Improvement Trust Authorities the necessity of reducing the rents. The courts had failed to do justice to them and they could look forward to collective withholding of rent as a last resort to enforce their demand.

MAHARANI OF NABHA

Sails For England With Her Son And Brother

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Senior Maharani of Nabha, accompanied by her son and brother, Sarder Ranbhinsingh, left for Europe by the Italian mail-boat S. S. "Gange," to-day.

Among other passengers by that boat, were Sir Tukojirao, the Ex-Maharaja of Indore accompanied by Maharani Sharmishta Devi, and Prince Ghanshyamsinghji, vice-captain of the Indian cricket team.

CHIEF JUSTICE SAILS.

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, accompanied by Lady Beaumont, and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, accompanied by Mrs. Rangnekar, also sailed by the same boat.

From Calcutta To Bombay By Foot.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Ganguli, a Bengali Tourist who arrived in Bombay last week spoke for about two hours in the premises of the Bengal Club, Parel on Sunday evening, describing some of the interesting incidents of his tour by foot from Calcutta to Bombay. The audience was all attentive and evinced great delight in the narration of the speaker and a proposal was made to find money for the tourist by public collections.

Mr. Ganguli is shortly leaving by foot for Poona Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bengal Club Parel.

Prize Of Rs. 50

The Editor of "Commercial India," Calcutta, writes:—

"How they have started in Business"—This is the subject of an article which "Commercial India" invites anyone to write and for which a prize of Rs. 50 is offered. The article shall cover four to six of printed magazine pages and must reach me by the 23rd May, 1932. There are several consolation prizes also. For particulars write to the Editor, "Commercial India," 22 R.G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
WHOOPEE
with
EDDIE CANTOR
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR.
TO-MORROW
PATHE EXTENDS A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL ITS PATRONS TO COME AND SEE THE BEST PICTURE OF ITS TYPE YET SHOWN IN BOMBAY
RONALD COLMAN
THE SCREEN'S PERFECT LOVER AND THE FASCINATING
LORETTA YOUNG
IN
THE DEVIL TO PAY
THE SMARTEST OF ALL MODERN COMEDIES.
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE—PHONE 41561.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION
DANCING; SPORT SPECIAL COMEDY DRAMA!
MISS MORE MOLYNEUX
IN CLASSICAL AND NOVELTY DANCING ON OUR STAGE
AGA KHAN HOCKEY FINAL
Complete All-Talking Film Record
LITTLE ACCIDENT 9 REEL COMEDY
WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
ANITA PAGE, SLIM SUMMERVILLE, ZASU PITTS
Plans open at the Theatre. Book your seats now.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Results Of B. Com. Examination

Bombay, Monday.

The following are the results of the examination for the degree of B. Com. held by the Bombay University:—

SECOND CLASS:—B. D. Jokhakar, G. L. Bakshi, C. H. Babha, H. G. Gutt, K. G. Mandalia, G. C. Presswalla, N. V. Pillai, and V. Venkachar.

PASS:—L. N. Barbosa-Barreto, A. K. Chaphakar, G. L. Chaugule, R. V. Damania, R. A. Jagtap, R. K. Kale, B. L. Khatri, B. H. Kutar, D. D. Mehtra, M. S. Patel, F. R. Saiyied, C. U. Shah, K. N. Shah, P. T. Thomas, M. G. Vaidya F. P. Wadia, M. W. Warty B. G. Rao, K. J. Cheriyan, J. R. Desai, *Sarah P. John*, R. T. Khote, R. K. Limbuvala, H. Mehna F. K. F. Nariman, M. C. Sharma, G. A. Shastri S. C. Sheth, P. W. Wad, K. A. Devitre, M. B. Khambatta, D. H. Limaye, V. M. Merchant, S. J. Patel, D. D. Shirsat, T. V. Udesi, M. H. Vora, J. N Patuck.

PASSED IN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SUBJECT:—H. M. Contractor.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize has been awarded to G. L. Bakshi.

Inter-Commerce Results

The following are results of the last Intermediate Examination in Commerce held under the auspices of the Bombay University:—

FIRST CLASS: — Girdharilal Maini.

SECOND CLASS:—Mr. B. Arorkar, H. L. Daga, A. de G. Pinto, B. S. Kaslekar, K. S. Medhora, K. N. Mehta, N. S. Mirchandani, K. M. Mulchandani A. R. Potdar, J. S. Shah, M. M. Y. Thakur, N. P. Wesmawalla.

PASS:—K. F. Bhatt, N. G. Bhatt, M. N. Dalal, M. M Dalvi H T. Dave, S. S. Deshpande, S. G. Dustaghir, K. V. Gokhale, M. M. Jain, K. B. Javeri, D. N Joshi, E. P. Khambata, A. H. Olia, B. N. Pardiwalla, R. A. Patel, E. C. Pavri D. Pereirra N. V. Ranganatham, B. P. Shah, H. L. Shah, J. M. Shah, R. F. Shah, H. B. Tarapore, S. B. Uraize, H. S. Vishveshvariah, B. R. Zaveri, G. L. Chaudhari; N. V. Dave, R. G. Desai, G. M. Deshpande, B. B. Gandhi, E. D. Makati, S. M. Mehta, K. M. Menon, M. S. Nadkarni, M. K. Naik, S. M. Nanavati, G. V. Panchamatia, R. D. Parchure, N. V. Pathak, N. P. Shah, G. N. Tapaswi, M. G. Vaswani, V. D. Abhyankar, P. L. Bhandari, J. R. Contractor, J. F. Kapadia, P. G. K. Nair, K. M. Kulkarni, B. L. Majmundar, J. S. Parikh, G. Ramamurty, K. G. Sattur, K. P. Shah, R. G. Thakar.

Entitled to keep terms for the B. Com. examination: S. J. Shah.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship:—Divided between K. M. Mirchandani and J. S. Shah.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking :—To K. S. Medhora.

The Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Commerce Scholarship:—To Girdharilal Maini.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
IT'S A RIOT!
—WHE THOSE FUNNY BOYS MAKE THEIR BIG BREAK!
STAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY
Pardon Us

THEIR FIRST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY
Also
CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali

The Secretary of the above Mandali writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali invite applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1932 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community for scholarships for the year 1932-33. Students going in for technical education will receive preference. Those students who are already on the Mandali's list must also submit fresh applications on the printed form, before the aforesaid date. Printed application forms could be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali care of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, No. 264, Charni Road, Girgoan, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1932

REMOVE THE CURSE!

In view of approaching political changes in India it is very necessary that Government, both in the Centre and the provinces, should make a frank announcement of their liquor policy to the public. The theories of Ministers, which are held up to the admiration of the public are not borne out in practice in any province. The Coverment are either for Prohibition or for an increase in the traffic in liquor which brings money into their coffers, at a time when other sources of income are gradually drying up or have disappeared. Prohibition was a live issue in the old Congress and none was more anxious than the Moderates to have a policy which would gradually extinguish the liquor trade and bring about the hoped-for end. But the post-reform attitude of these politicians has greatly altered. The lure of office has caused many of them to change their outlook on this vital question. There is very little difference of opinion in this country about prohibition, except among liquor contractors who have grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice and the "popular" Ministers. The liquor revenue has been falling steadily but instead of welcoming this gratifying evidence of increasing temperance in the country we find Government and Ministers especially only concerned with the loss of revenues.

ENCOURAGING THE TRAFFIC.

What is worse is that during the last few weeks there have been growing signs on the part of the authorities that they are eager to take the fullest advantage of the eclipse in the activities of public workers in this direction and they have been making bumper profits out of the sales of liquor licenses all over the country. Even in Bombay city the Excise Department have made more money by these sales than last year. The reports from other provinces are most disquieting and it would seem the Government are bent on making the utmost out of this department. In the U. P. the Government are apparently very greatly concerned for the alcoholic needs of the people and have taken measures for providing the necessities of the increased population. The U. P. Government feel that, while the population has increased by about 10 per cent. in the last decennium the number of liquor shops has gone down from 3,763 to 2,097,—a great tribute surely to the anxiety of the people to drink less. But They ascribe this fall in the number of shops to illicit distillation, a very easy and common excuse always trottled out when it is necessary to encourage the Excise Department's unholy activities. The same argument has been used in Bombay time after time—it never grows old with repetition—with a view to jettison the policy of ultimate prohibition which was enunciated by the first Excise Minister of Bombay and is still theoretically the policy of the Local Government.

REPREHENSIBLE PROPAGANDA.

In Bombay also a most reprehensible propaganda was carried on to upset the policy of prohibition, and with the passage of time the ideal of prohibition has been practically lost sight of. Excise Ministers during the Budget discussions grow lachrymose over the falling revenue and wax eloquent over the rascalities of illicit distillers in order to justify the activities of the Excise Department. We do not believe in these theories of illicit distillation which are brought forward so readily by Ministers to cover up the deficiencies of their own department. We want more proof than the mere 'obiter dicta' of the officials. The U. P. Government have this year made large profits out of the sale of liquor licenses, and they have given greater facilities to the vendors for encouraging the sales of liquor. One might suppose that they want to do everything in their power to supply the people with all the liquor they can manage by hook or by crook to drink in these days of depression.

WHAT IS THE POLICY?

That is why we say the time has come for the Governments in India to restate their Excise policy, because the Ministers are obviously the mere puppets of the Departments and it is hopeless to expect them to resist the official pressure which comes from underneath. The question is do the Government stand for prohibition or not? If their idea is to continue to rely on Excise as a leading source of revenue it is useless to expect the policy of Prohibition to be pursued practically and sincerely by Government. What we want to hear, and what the country is entitled to know, is whether, under whatever new scheme of Government will be in force during the next two years, Ministers in the Provincial Governments will have full responsibility and freedom radically and drastically to revise the whole field of taxation, to open up new sources of revenue and to pursue the policy of direct discouragement, if not immediate and complete prohibition, of the liquor traffic which is what the country insistently demands.

Claims Of The "Depressed"

Conferences of the so-called Depressed Classes are being held in various places to support the recently formed Raja-Moonje Pact on the basis of joint electorates. Some rival conferences also, are being held here and there to support the Minorities Pact, arrived at in London at the Round Table Conference on the basis of separate electorates. Which of these conferences are more representative may be a point of controversy, but it is clear that the Depressed Classes are fairly sharply divided on the question of electorates. It may be reasonably expected, however, that the forthcoming session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference will reveal the consensus of opinion one way or the other. If not, the only course open will be for the Depressed Classes of each province to decide whether they want joint or separate electorates.

Once the vital but knotty question about electorates is settled, the question of the number of seats to be reserved can be easily decided. It is but fair that, the principle of reservation of seats being assumed, the total representation of the community in the country should be at least proportional to its population. But it should be insisted upon in the case of every legislature that the community should have the right to contest and win more than the reserved number of seats. It will be an advantage to the majority also to be able to show that it can make a voluntary gift of a seat to a minority, though not bound to do so by any Pact.

The most important point that should be dispassionately considered by all the groups and parties among the Depressed Classes is the reaction of political representation and the nature of electorates on the social status of the community and the institution of untouchability itself. All should agree to adopt that course politically which will soonest banish untouchability from the country. For ourselves, we are profoundly convinced that adult suffrage or even a near approximation to it, coupled with joint electorates would drive away every trace of untouchability in less than ten years.

DEFIANT JAPAN

Japan has now thrown off her mask and is openly defying the League of Nations to do its worst. She prefers to treat the Nine-Power Treaty as a "scrap of paper" and her new slogan is "Hands off Manchuria." The situation in Manchuria is most menacing. The Chinese Eastern Railway is under Russian control and if the Soviet Government feels that its interests are in jeopardy, it will not rest content with merely sending notes of protest to Tokyo. News comes from Japanese sources that the Soviet is massing troops on her Eastern Frontier, while the "Reds" are sweeping forward with great elan, defeating the armies of the new Manchurian Republic.

The Shanghai Mixed Commission is powerless to do anything. So is the Geneva League. The Japanese are now blatantly insisting that they will never surrender Manchuria because their interests are supreme there.

All that the League can do at the present time is to write a few more notes which will not affect the situation in the least. Are we on the eve of another war in the Far East? If such an event should occur, then we shall see not only Japan and Russia involved, but also the other Great Powers. The Little Entente States, anxious to pay off old scores against Russia, will join in any mass attack to demolish the Soviet's power. While the Geneva Pundits are busy drawing up paper schemes for the reduction of armaments, it is curious that they have no thought of directing their united statesmanship towards the urgent task of avoiding a world conflagration.

CHEAP MEDICAL RELIEF

The All-India Homoeopathic Conference that was held at Calcutta recently was the first of its kind in this country and had been long overdue. Informal provincial conferences of Homoeopathists have been frequently held but there has never before been a regular All-India Conference. Ever since Homoeopathy was introduced into this country about 60 years ago, it has steadily gained in popularity, despite the ridicule to which it has been subjected by some practioners of other systems of medicine.

As pointed out by the President of the Calcutta Conference, Dr. Younan, a common jibe indulged in years ago against the Homoeopathist's principle of the infinitesimal dose was to recommend that a few drops of homoeopathic medicine might be dropped into the Ganges at Hardwar and a cupful of the solution might be drunk from the river at Calcutta. But no doctor or scientist who has a reputation to maintain would now indulge in such ridicule in India or elsewhere. Homoeopathy has by now been recognised by the State in America and in the Universities of Berlin, Madrid, Mexico, and several other places. It has more than stood the test of time and of the most rigorous experiments, and many who were engaged by vested interests to expose the claims of Homoeopathy ended by being converts to it. As regads its popularity in India, Dr. Mukherji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, declared that "more people believe in homoeopathy in India than in all the rest of the world put together." This may be an exaggerated claim but there is no doubt that millions in India are drawn to homoeopathy by its comparative simplicity and cheapness.

Disease is appallingly widespread in India and is aggravated by poverty, and comparatively few who suffer can afford to pay for medical attention. The Allopathic drugs are costly. Homoeopathy, therefore, together with the indigenous systems of Ayurveda and Unani, has before it a great future and also a great mission to serve. It is a pity that few local Governments appreciate the claims of the indigenous systems. The Bengal Government, however, are reported to have under consideration a scheme legally to recognise the Ayurvedic system and otherwise to help it in the province. We hope the scheme will materialise. Whether the State recognises the indigenous systems and Homoeopathy or not, local bodies can do much to popularise these efficient and cheap systems. Thereby they can benefit themselves as well as the people.

HIS "LOST FLAIR" FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British Premier Severely Criticised After Danubian Conference Fiasco

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(By Air Mail).

LONDON, April 16.

News available from the principal European political and financial centres testify to the uneasiness felt in consequence of the break-down of the Four Powers Conference in London last week. Paris is very bitter over the failure of the Conference to adopt the French proposals and blames Germany. "The failure of the Conference is resounding" declare French commentators. "It is the victory of the forces of unreason" they add.

ITALY'S THREAT

After a sitting lasting for several hours, the Grand Council in Rome, the governing body of the Fascist regime, passed a resolution at midnight declaring that in view of the continual failure of international conferences which only encouraged false hopes, Italy would consider her position in the League of Nations at a later session of the Council. The Council also decided that there should be "a revision of the clauses of those Peace Treaties which bear in themselves the seeds of new war and disquiet among the nations."

"MORAL DEFEAT"

In Britain, the failure of the Four Powers Conference is considered as a moral defeat of the Prime Minister as well as the Foreign Secretary who is struggling to get the Tardieu plan endorsed. "The failure of the Four Powers Conference has weakened the influence of Great Britain internationally and humiliated us in the eyes of the world" said Mr. Herbert Morrison, ex-Labour Minister, at South Hackney on Saturday night. He added "since Mr. MacDonald became the Prime Minister in a Coalition Government he had lost his former flair for foreign affairs."

AT THE GENEVA TALK HOUSE

The Danubian issue was, as a result of failure in London, introduced at Geneva, where the League of Nations is at present in session. And though every nation agrees that the small States of Eastern Europe are on the verge of a collapse which would spread through Europe, the Geneva Talk House has not been able to render any service to them.

So long as there are members, like Sir John Simon, in the League, M. Tardieu should not despair about the fate of his plan. He has the situation well in hand at Geneva and the more liberal minded people in England are nervous about the situation in which Great Britain will find herself in consequence of the Tardieu-Simon entente.

NO CONFIDENCE IN SIR JOHN SIMON

There is a growing feeling that Sir John should make room for another man at the Foreign Office as he has proved himself to be an utterly feeble Foreign Minister. The Danubian bungling at Whitehall is described as a step towards political bankruptcy. It is contended that at no time in the history of Great Britain has she been represented so ineffectively in its foreign policy.

PROTEST AGAINST HIS ATTITUDE

The attitude, which Sir John has adopted at Geneva, is also considered as that of sheer reaction, which attitude, above all, in matters relating to the work of the International Labour Office, is destroying very surely the reputation of Great Britain as a reasonably intelligent and advanced industrial country. It is believed that no improvement internationally can take place until the Government makes up its mind whether it is going to sacrifice the prestige and achievements of a hundred years and surrender wholly to stupid reaction or adopt a policy of constructive effort.

HINDENBURG'S ELECTION WELL RECEIVED

While the London Football enthusiasts were welcoming and feasting the Scotch during the last week-end, the politicians, financiers and bankers were deeply concerned with the events in the Fatherland. The unanimous choice of Germany fell on the eighty years old Field Marshal, whose election on Sunday to the Presidency of the German Republic has justly caused relief amongst all sections of the British population.

HITLER'S CHANCES IN PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS

But though the old President is re-elected and has signed an emergency decree to suppress the activities of his opponent, Hitler, fears are entertained here that in the near future we shall have civil war in the Fatherland. The terroristic activities of the Hitlerite "storm detachments" and their preparations for civil war have been established beyond any doubt whatever. Their suppression will hardly affect Hitler's chances in the coming elections in Prussia, though, it may perhaps help him to improve the prospect, as it will be interpreted as an election manoeuvre on the part of a frightened Government. Some politicians in this country are of the opinion that though we may condemn the Hitlerites and the activities of his "storm detachments", it is the height of folly to attempt to suppress them.

News is also available that the Communists of Great Britain have advised their compatriots in Germany to give every possible facility to Hitler to fight the Bruening Government because the path for a revolutionary mass action will then be made clear and easy. That evidently accounts for their casting votes in favour of Hitler and for the news that they are going over to the Nazis which is mentioned from various parts of the German Republic.

POSITION OF GERMAN COMMUNISTS.

But I may say that the German communist party as a whole is not going to pieces and is not going over to the Nazis and it may conceivably rally for the Prussian elections. Nevertheless, the fact that Nazis have been able to attract considerable numbers of Communists, but no Socialists, while the Communists have been unable to attract any Nazis, is of some significance, even if only the fringe of the Communist Party has been affected hitherto.

Notes of the Day

Fire-Eaters' Success.

It was to be expected that the Nazis would do exceedingly well in the provinces in the Diet elections. The Socialists have to reckon with them as a party whose increasing influence and number, with its extreme chauvinistic nationalism, is a growing menace to the orderly growth of the German Republic. For this state of things the European Powers have to thank themselves, for by their policy they have encouraged these German fire-eaters and we shall not be surprised, if and when Nazis come into power, they invite the Hohenzollerns back to Prussia to revert to monarchy. But along with the phenomenal growth of Nazis there is also the equally strong and growing Socialist party, and at the present time the country seems to be equally divided between the two opposing elements. The Prussian results show that both Socialism and Hitlerism are equally dominant forces, the Communists coming a bad third with only 57 seats.

Mill Industry And Protection.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai showed that in 1930 the local mills realised only small profits, despite the strong Swadeshi movement of that year. This gives the lie direct to the charge that the State protection to the textile industry is excessive and that the Ahmedabad mill-owners are prospering at the expense of others. Seth Kasturbhai gratefully acknowledged the help received from the Swadeshi movement but warned Government that the recent imposition of a 10 per cent duty on imports of machinery and dyestuffs and the increase in the freight on coal tended to nullify the benefit of the small protective duty on textiles. The latter remark strengthens the view expressed by Mr. Manu Subedar at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the policy of "discriminating protection" is calculated more to bring revenue to the State than to support Indian industries.

Is This Indianisation?

It is announced that Mr. C. P. Colvin will act as labour member of the Railway Board when Mr. A. M. Hayman goes on leave in May. It is regrettable that Government have again missed the opportunity of appointing a duly qualified Indian. Surely Government do not think it enough to have appointed Mr. P. R. Rau on the Board The Labour Member of the Board more than any other, needs to be an Indian and an accredited Trade Union representative as only such a member can understand and sympathise with the grievances of workmen on the Railways and effectively advise the Board regarding the increasing number of Labour problems.

Reforming Upper House.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" a joint committee of Tory members of both Houses of Parliament has decided that the Parliament Act should be repealed, thus restoring the supremacy of the Lords and incidentally of the Tories. Hitherto no serious attempt has been made to reform the House of Lords and in spite of many attempts it is still an asylum for reactionaries. Though the Parliament Act has been in force for the last twenty years, the Commons have always preferred the way of negotiations with the Lords when they disagreed with each other and there have been very few occasions when they have clashed. The younger members of the Conservative Party are anxious that some sort of elective system should be introduced and want to translate the Lords into a Senate, while others think that the Upper House should not be touched at all. It is certain that when a Labour Government with a clear majority comes into power, it will have to tackle the task of liquidating the Upper House for all time.

REFORMS IN FRONTIER

Sir Abdul Qayum Thanks King

PESHAWAR, April 25

Interviewed by the Associated Press Sir Abdul Qayum, Frontier Minister, said that the province owed a deep debt of gratitude to the King Emperor for his gracious message and to the Viceroy for his coming here at personal risk for removing the stigma of inferiority.

Sir Abdul expressed pleasure at the fine spirit in which the Reforms had been conceived and also quickly implemented. He hoped that it would herald new era of happiness and prosperity to the province, particularly in view of the Viceroy's assurance of grant of further measure of reforms which would be given to India. Sir Abdul Qayum assured the Minorities that it would be the duty of the majority community to inspire confidence among them by maintaining goodwill and co-operation among all classes and creeds.—A.P.

Bankura's Toll In Civil Disobedience

(BY MAIL)

BANKURA, April 21.

About 66 women picketers of Bishnupur sub-division, Bankura, were convicted and sentenced by the Special Magistrate of Bishnupur, this year under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. About 42 of them, however, were released subsequently, before they underwent full terms of their imprisonment.—A. P.

More Chittagong Dacoities.

(BY MAIL)

CHITTAGONG, April 21.

Reports of dacoities are being received frequently from the interior of the district. The latest report states that a gang of dacoits armed with deadly weapons forced their entrance into the house of Babu Rajanikanta Nath of Kachan Nagar under the jurisdiction of Hathazari police station.

The gang on entrance met with a strong resistance from the inmates of the house. In the course of the right. Rajani Babu was fatally wounded and subsequently succumbed to the injuries. Dacoits, however, could not succeed in obtaining any booty.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. G. A. Thomas has been transferred for the time being from the "Lathi" department to the "Axe" department. If he is as thoroughgoing in the latter as in the former there will be no complaints.

* * *

"HOW TO END THE PRESENT SITUATION."

"Release Of Politicals."

This comes from the Bori Bunder Babe, though whether it's her own original view is another matter. Any way it's not so much the present situation as the new one that would be created, that worries the Government.

* * *

"They had heard much criticism of the Liberal Party," said Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, "but he could affirm with confidence that even though their strength was not considerable there were many people who believed in their principles." There are, but the trouble is that there are not many people who practice them.

* * *

This pronouncement was made at an entertainment given to Bombay's new Mayor by the Council of the Western India Liberal Association. It was a boastful sort of party. The Chairman congratulated the Mayor because he was not ashamed to admit that he was one of them.

* * *

The Chairman further announced that he was not ashamed of being a "moderate" and the Mayor said he was "proud to be a Liberal", and proceeded to appropriate Raja Ram Mohun Roy as the founder of the Liberal Party in India. Nobody, however, boasted that he was proud of being a "Progressive" which would have been appropriate to the occasion. And the absence of Mr. H. P. Mody from this happy gathering of his fellow-Liberals was most marked.

* * *

It is most gratifying to learn that the Mayor of Bombay is not only "proud to call himself a Liberal," but he means to "remain and die a Liberal." And as, on his own confession, he takes no active part in politics it seems a very appropriate atmosphere in which to live and die.

* * *

"Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy has been appointed to succeed Mr. E. J. Bunbury on the Bombay Board of the Imperial Bank of India. Sir Byramji has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1914 and was Sheriff of Bombay in 1927." These thrilling details of Sir Byramji's career appear in the Bori Bunder daily. It omits to mention that his presence will add considerable weight to the Board, while his talent for lively anecdote should, on the other hand, lighten the discussions.

* * *

Discussing the rejection of Mr. Oswald Birley's portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Times of India" mentions that the Selection Committee this year numbered among its many members men like Mr. J. Olsson, Mr. Harold Knight, Mr. Campell-Taylor, Mr. C. S. Jagger, and "last but of course not least Sir Edwin Lutyens." There is much significance in this "last but not least."

* * *

British Cinemas are threatening a 24 hours "hartal" as a protest against the reimposition of the Entertainment tax on cheap seats. If this sort of thing spreads in England they'll have to send for St. Patrick to rid the land of snakes with some of his magic orders.

* * *

A writer in the Madras paper asks whether there is any appreciable difference between Irwinism and Willingdonism. The answer is none whatever except that the inventor of one poses as a saint and the other is more honest.

SIND CONFERENCE MEETS

Mr. Brayne On Tasks Ahead

SURPRISING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED BY MUSLIM MEMBER

KARACHI, April 25.

The Sind Conference met at eleven this morning in the Judicial Commissioner's Court buildings, Mr. Brayne presiding.

It is understood that informal meeting yesterday between some Muslim members and President revealed considerable differences as regards procedure. One Muslim member in the course of conversation with a press representative this morning hinted at the possibility of surprising developments.—A. P.

Mr. BRAYNE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brayne in his opening speech at the Sind Conference traced the origin of the Conference, which, he said had been so constituted as to contain very fair representation of all interests involved and ensure wise and expeditious examination of very difficult and complicated issues. It was a conference, he continued, between Government of India and representatives of Sind. Government of Bombay was also included in their representative in Mr. Dow.

It is important point that inclusion of representative of Government of India is not intended in any way to release representatives of Sind from their responsibility for making whole-hearted attempt to solve problem of deficit by self-help as set forth in the terms of reference which are. I would repeat, to try to overcome difficulties disclosed by the report of expert financial investigation made by Irving Committee.

DIFFICULTIES.

It is thus clear it is our first duty to examine these difficulties as they stand. We are not a further committee of enquiry. It is not our business to go over in minute of detail the whole ground which has been traversed by committee of experts who have fully sifted great volume of evidence presented to them. At the same time we are not precluded from criticising fully those estimates on which deficit is based and from suggesting modifications in the light of any later knowledge available.

This is particularly so in the case of barrage scheme where further experience has been gained since the report of the Irving Committee was signed. But I would emphasise the point that the report which must be basis of our discussion was report of experts in these matters.

TRY TO AVOID METICULOUS CRITICISM.

The main point is that in this conference we should try to avoid meticulous detail. As I venture to conceive my duty it is to examine results of experts enquiry and endeavour to solve difficulty of deficit this has disclosed. In the light of later knowledge it may be possible to modify these conclusions. When the results of that stage of enquiry are reached we must then turn to consider together steps which can be taken to solve the remaining difficulties by suggestions for retrenchment in the existing scale of expenditure and by considering fresh measures designed to improve the revenues of Sind. That, gentlemen, in brief is your task and when all possible avenues have been explored it will fall to me to record results of our experience and submit my report to higher authorities with whom further decision must rest.

A LONG TASK.

We have a long task ahead and I will not take up more of our time this morning. I conclude with an earnest request that the problems before the conference should be examined in the light of financial considerations and financial considerations alone for they determine the task before us.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY.

The Sind Conference passed the following resolution at to-day's meeting:—"Representatives of Sind nominated to assemble at the opening meeting of the Sind Conference desire to convey to His Majesty's Government their loyal heartfelt gratitude for the opportunity which has been given to them of examining and endeavouring to overcome financial difficulties disclosed by the recent expert enquiry. They are fully conscious of the abiding interest shown by His Majesty's Government in the welfare and prosperity of Sind and desire to affirm their loyalty and attachment to the Crown and their support to Government in its efforts to institute reforms by constitutional means."

The Conference decided to admit press on days when general discussion takes place while discussion of details will be in camera.—A.P.

"PESHAWAR DAY" IN BOMBAY

Hooligans Create Trouble In Ahrar Meeting

(From A Correspondent)

Saturday was declared by Majlis-i-Ahrar, Bombay, as "Martyr's Day" and a meeting was arranged in Chota Kabrastan to recite Koran for the souls of those who were killed in Peshawar on the same date last year. The programme was announced by means of posters, handbills and *batakis* throughout the Muslim *mohollas*. Hooligans have been trying to break-up every meeting and procession arranged by Ahrars but so failed. On Saturday, however, they made great preparations and even before the procession started they began to create trouble and the Ahrars being unaware of any opposition this time had to rush through the programme of procession and as far as possible avoid a conflict.

In the Chota Kabrastan meeting again some hooligans appeared but there was a large gathering of Muslims and all Muslims present were so serious about the anniversary programme that these hooligans could not do anything. Maulana Mohamed Ebrahim had come from Delhi to address the Muslims of Bombay. After the termination of the meeting when practically all the Officers and Volunteers of Majlis-i-Ahrar had left and the maidan was deserted except by a few Ahrar volunteers who remained behind to carry the 500 *paras* of Koran that were brought for recital, the hooligans again appeared and threw stones at the volunteers.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid put (grout) that is why the are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, April 25.

Previous closing rate	6.38
To-day's opening rate	6.35
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.44
Difference	+.06

Broach expectation:—

April/May	Rs. 183
July/Aug.	Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool April 25.

Previous closing rate	4.57
To-day's opening rate	4.53
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	4.58
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 25.

Silver ready	17
Higher	1/8
Silver forward	17 1/16
Higher	1/8

Market: Speculators bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, April 25.

Silver Spot	54	12	0
Silver Chaitra	54	14	0
Silver Vaishak	55	1	0
Gold Spot	27	12	0
Gold Chaitra	27	12	0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 25.

Previous closing	3.74	3/8
To-day's closing	3.67	3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 25.

Previous closing	3.74	3/8
To-day's opening	3.73	
To-day's closing	3.67	3/4

"Depressed" Classes Leader

ADVOCATE OF JOINT ELECTORATE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

Mr. Rambhau Raghoji Chikhalker well-known leader of "Chambhar" Community 'Depressed' Class who died on 18th instant. He interested himself in educational and religious uplift of the community.

NEW STERLING LOAN BY INDIAN GOVT.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the office of the Imperial Bank of India at the above mentioned places.

The proceeds of the loan will be used to provide funds for the repayment of £6,000,000 Government of India 6 per cent Bonds, 1932, for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes.

ISSUE OF £10,000,000.

Interest Payable Half-Yearly on the 15th June and the 15th December.

A first payment of £2-10s. per £100 Stock, being a full half-year's interest will be made on the 15th December 1932.

PRICE OF ISSUE £ 95 PER CENT

Payable As Follows:—

	Per cent. £
On application	5
On Friday, 6th May 1932	
On Tuesday, 14th June 1932	35
On Monday, 18th June 1932	35

The holdings may be in form of

(1) Inscribed Stock transferable in Stock Transfer Books;

(2) Registered Stock transferable by deed; or

(3) Stock Certificates to bearer in denominations of £ 100, £ 500 and £ 1,000, with coupons attached for interest payable half-yearly,

and the holdings will be interchangeable without fee. Stock will be transferable in sums which are multiplies of one penny.

Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and the 15th December.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the issue in multiples of £ 100. No allotments will be made for less than £ 100.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £ 1 1/2 per cent. per annum. In case of full payments made before the 6th May 1932, discount will be allowed from the latter date. Default in payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the Allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters. These Certificates when fully paid may be exchanged in due course for Stock Certificates to Bearer provided that such exchange is effected not later than the 15th November 1932.

A commission of 5s. for £ 100 Stock will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on Allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The List will be opened and closed on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1932.

CONDITIONS FOR APPLICATIONS.

Subscriptions will be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applicants should tender with their applications an amount equal to the percentage of the amount of the loan applied for stated in the prospectus to be due on application. They may also tender, in lieu of cash, a certificate from any bank having an office in London to the effect that it has issued a telegraphic transfer for such amount in favour of the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India. Such certificates will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment only after receipt by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India of the sums remitted.

PAYMENT OF INSTALMENTS.

The payment of instalments due on allotment may be made either by sterling draft or, as in the case of the initial deposit, in the form of sterling telegraphic transfers in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office to be obtained by applicants from any bank having an office in London. It is essential that the remittance should reach the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India on or before the due date for payment.

Intending subscribers, who do not wish to send in their applications through the Imperial Bank of India, may if they so prefer make their applications and the corresponding remittances at their own risk through their banks or other channels.

Full particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the offices of the Imperial Bank of India.

GREECE GOES OFF GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, April 25.

Athens.—Greece has decided to go off the gold standard.—Reuter.

Who Blew The Whistle ?

UPROAR AT TRADE UNION MEETING

"Man-Handling"

Pandemonium reigned for nearly half an hour at the commencement of a London Trade Union Conference on unemployment insurance in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, held recently.

Allegations were made by two delegates that they had been "man-handled" by the police, although they had credentials. One demanded an explanation, but Mr. John Bromley, chairman of the T. U. C. General Council, who presided, said he would conduct the meeting in his own manner, and refused the men permission to speak.

DELEGATE "STRUCK".

One of the members, who said he had been struck in the lobby, said, "May I protest?"

Mr. Bromley: You must sit down. I cannot help you. I am conducting this meeting.

The man came to the front and said he demanded an explanation. The cry was taken up by others in the hall.

"Is it fair that I should be struck for no reason at all?" he shouted. "I have been manhandled by the police. I demand an explanation. It is a disgrace that trade union representatives should be turned away from here."

"THAT IS A LIE".

Mr. Bromley had tapped his bell continuously for about fifteen minutes before order was restored. Subsequent speakers were constantly heckled.

At question time, and considerable commotion, Mr. Wall, Chairman of the London Trades Council, gave an explanation.

"No police have been brought anywhere near this meeting by, or with the consent of, this Trades Council," he said.

"That is a lie," a man shouted.

Mr. Wall declared, "When this trouble occurred in the hall a number of people rushed the table and attempted to get past the stewards, and somebody, with malice aforethought, deliberately blew a police whistle. I want to say that that whistle was blown in the hall and the man who blew it did it to cause trouble."

CEYLON MINISTER PREACHES "BUY CEYLONESE"

Economic Fight For Swaraj

Mr. K. Balasingham, Ceylon Minister in a lecture delivered in Jaffna on Monday last under the auspices of the "Buy Ceylonese League", said:—

"In our present state of economic bondage the 'Buy Ceylonese' campaign cannot help us to start new industries, which is our aim. The Financial Secretary's policy is clear from the Customs tariff he recently got the State Council to pass. Would any person who desires to foster local industries place a tax of 5 per cent. on raw cotton and 15 per cent on hand looms and other machinery?

"As if these handicaps are not enough to prevent a hand and mill weaving industry growing up in Ceylon, he has, I understand, now asked the Council to remove the duty on imported British piecegoods. What chance has the weaving industry in Ceylon? What chance even the hand weaving and *Khaddar* movement has against this anti-industrial policy?

"We do not have sufficient capital to start many manufacturing industries and the Banks will not give assistance. If you want the people to get together some capital for this purpose, you must ask them to reduce the consumption of foreign goods—whether it be cloth or toys or sugar or confectionary or soap or silk or cigarettes or drink.

"It would be possible to reduce the imports by 50 per cent. without our having to undergo privation.

"It is by a vigorous campaign to foster local industries and to reduce foreign imports, even of those goods which we cannot produce locally, that we can get self-Government.

PHILIPPINE HISTORY.

"You have read last week the glad tidings that the United States of America have agreed to give the Phillippines independence. It is necessary to note that independence was granted for economic reasons. In August 1930, Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt was appointed Vice-Governor, but the Filippinos resented the appointment as he had written a book in which he made disparaging references to the agitation for independence. The book was publicly burnt by the Filippinos on August 31 and shortly afterwards Mr. Roosevelt was relieved from office. The matter did not, however, rest with the imperialistic statesmen of the U. S. A.

"The representatives of those States of the American Union which were interested in the beet sugar industry themselves started an agitation for the independent of the Phillippines as they found that Phillippine sugar, which had to be admitted duty free, was ruining the beet sugar industry of the U. S. A. They succeeded in 1930 in getting the Senate Committee to recommend the grant of independence within five years and the establishment immediately of an 'ad interim' Government which was also to be wholly Fillippino. According to this week's telegrams, the U. S. A. has now agreed to withdraw American sovereignty from the Phillippines after eight years. Even in the interval the Islands are to have complete Fillippino Government."

CASE OF CHINA

"It should also be noted that what has stood in the way of China becoming a great power is the rooted idea of Western nations that with her population of 400 millions China can be made to be the largest potential market in the world for manufactured goods.

'With the object of reaping the benefit of Chinese trade foreign nations have joined together and imposed on her an unfair tariff.

'By the Treaty of Tientsin, which still regulates China's foreign trade, she cannot impose a tariff higher than 5 per cent. on her imports. This is a great barrier to the economic development of China.

"The only weapon left to her was to boycott all foreign goods. China has effectively used this weapon and reduced the import of foreign manufactures very considerably.

"Britain has suffered very heavily and the manufacturing industries of Japan are almost ruined, in spite of State aid. The tariff condition imposed by foreign nations on China is the root cause of all the present Far Eastern trouble.

"It was seriously proposed recently at the League of Nations to take away the only weapon left to China by making it an offence against international law to boycott foreign goods.

WESTERN NATIONS' ATTITUDE

"You see what great value Western nations attach to trade. You now see how important it is to become a profitless market for the manufactures of other nations.

"If you do not provide an attractive market, or if you, like the Phillippines, are able to assail the rulers in their home market, your rulers will have far less reason to keep you in bondage. Refrain therefore from purchasing imported goods, unless it is absolutely necessary, and encourage as far as possible, the industries of your country. You will then get self-government without wasting paper on petitions or breath on resolutions. This is the new way to self-government.

CHEAP LIVING MOTTO.

"The work before you is most important and worthy of the most earnest endeavour of all.

"A band of 20 young men for each division must study how the people in the district can curtail expenditure. Let them carry on an intensive propaganda.

"As far as possible avoid foreign sugar. Reduce foreign cloth. Do not smoke foreign cigarettes or beedies. Discard your electric torches, forein soap, foreign confectionary etc.

It is absolutely essential that the work should be organised if we are to produce juick results. Each group should work with a local president and secretary and must meet regularly to take counsel together and to report progress. It has been estimated that a man working by himself can make only 20 pins a day but that 10 people working together each doing his own bit under direction can turn out 48,000 pins in the day. That shows the need for organization in each division.—"Ceylon Daily News."

CITY NOTES

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' SPIRITED PROTEST

WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

BOMBAY, April 25.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 3.9 ps. gold or 13.73 pence to-day.

At the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, both the President and the Vice-President made good points in their complaints against the Government manoeuvres to drag India into a scheme of Imperial Preference. "India has much more to lose than to gain from taking part in an Imperial Conference," such as the one to be held at Ottawa, said the President Mr. Karanjia and Mr. Manu Subedar said regarding the Tariff Board inquiry: "The wording of the terms of reference (to the Tariff Board) makes it almost appear as if preference to the United Kingdom is more important than protection to the textile industry."

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

It is somewhat doubtful if the Tariff Board as at present constituted will recommend Imperial Preference but it depends very much on the evidence that may be led before the Board. For example, if the Bombay Millowners (who are still keeping the public in the dark as to their intentions) state that Imperial Preference will not hit them in certain lines of goods, while protection in certain other lines of goods will help them to the desired extent, the Board may find to that effect. This would be the thin end of the wedge of Imperial Preference.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

But the interests of Bombay mills should now be in conflict with those of Lancashire. The chief recommendation of the last Tariff Board enquiry was that Bombay mills should specialise in the finer varieties of goods including dhooties and the suggestion has been adopted, though it is a matter of common knowledge that other suggestions made have been almost wholly neglected.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

A local Anglo-Indian journal avers that "the delegation will bring back from Ottawa specific proposals to facilitate the exchange of specific commodities." Does this mean that the Ottawa delegates have "instructions" in spite of statements to the contrary made in the Assembly? And if such proposals are brought before the present Assembly who will be bold enough to say that it will not be sufficiently weak-kneed to pass the legislation necessary to implement them?

AMENDMENT OF COMPANIES ACT.

An amendment of the Indian Companies Act is long overdue and the Government have no excuse for postponing this reform. As Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out, the plea that they were waiting for reform in the British Act cannot be made now since it is now three years that the reform was effected. One important respect in which reform is urgently needed in India is with regard to the Managing Agency system. Managing agencies have been sold and hawked about without reference to the shareholders and for these and other reasons, there ought to be some provision in law preventing the agency agreements for more than a period of about five years and also to prevent the transfers without sanction by shareholders.

ARGENTINA'S ARREARS.

India is not the only place where deficit budgets have been the lot of Finance Members. Most countries have had to provide for them but Argentina is in a far worse position. In India, the State is the Currency authority and can hide its deficit budgets under currency manipulations with the public ever knowing it. In Argentina this has not been possible and it comes about that £10 millions of salaries are in arrears. The Government pay-roll has not been met since January and attempts are being made to raise a loan of about £20 millions to meet the situation and the Minister of Finance is trying to arrange the loan internally.

UNITED STATES CREDIT POLICY

The United States Credit Policy as announced by the Federal Reserve Board is to expand credit so that money might flow in plenty and prices go up. But it appears that the banks are not responding to the policy. The Reserve Banks purchase Government Securities and send out money in circulation but the banks use the money to repay their indebtedness to the Reserve Banks and not to expand further credit. This pessimism is a sign of the continuance of the depression in the various industries. Borrowings at the Reserve Banks are down by about 32 million dollars in one week and this shows the ineffectiveness of the Federal Reserve policy. In New York State some increase in Federal Reserve credit is noticed but this is not considered sufficiently hopeful to justify rosier outlook.

HARTAL IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 25.

The Hindu merchants of Cawnpore observed a hartal yesterday as a protest against the conviction of Mrs. Naidu. They are observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Malaviya.

Fifty burnt letters were found in a letter box attached to the Generalganj Post Office.—A. P.

Four "Dictators" Of Nadiad Jailed For Picketing

(From A Correspondent).

NADIAD, April 23.

Of the six persons arrested on Thursday for picketing foreign cloth shops, one "Dictator" and another were locked up and the remaining four were let off in the evening.

Another "Dictator" and one more volunteer were arrested yesterday for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Four "Dictators" and two picketers were sentenced yesterday to six months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month more each.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

BOMBAY'S GREAT "MORAL GAIN"

Vigilance Association Justifies Its Existence

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA ANSWERS CRITICS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Vigilance Association to-day, its president, Sir Phiroze Sethna, replied to some of the charges. He said:—

We do not mind fair criticism. On the contrary we welcome it, for a study of the question cannot but convince right minded people that we are undoubtedly working on proper lines, on lines which have been adopted in several Western countries only after mature thought and after serious and thorough investigation. What we have reason to complain of is what was aptly described by one of our members, Miss Davis, as "objections tinctured by unfairness and by surmise."

These unfair criticisms and surmises are that

(1) women are now wandering all over the city picking up men,

(2) Venereal disease is spreading and

(3) the amendment of the Prostitution Act has made things worse and by inference that brothels are necessary and should be controlled, the women examined, etc.

NOT REAL.

A great deal has been said in regard to the prostitutes spreading themselves over the city and inferentially spreading venereal disease. Any one acquainted with the problem will know that this has always been the case, but apparently it has not been noticed hitherto. It is alleged that at present more women are to be found roaming about in the neighbourhood of the Fort but no statistics whatever are given in proof thereof in comparison to what was the case before. They have been there for years and years but the difference lies in the fact that more is known about them to-day because public attention is now pointedly drawn to the subject of prostitution in the city, which was not the case only a few years ago.

Since the Vigilance Association was founded, data has been very carefully collected and evidence sifted and I may point out that as early as the year 1924 and each subsequent year we were concerned with the solicitation that was going on near the Band Stand, in Queen's Road, near the Docks, the Gateway and on the sands near Cuffe Parade. The presence of girls under 16 in brothels outside the area also received our constant attention. Fortunately the Children's Act of 1924 was enforced in 1927 and brought relief to girls under 16 to keep whom in a brothel was made illegal.

VENERIAL DISEASES.

As regards, venereal diseases, it is a mistake to suppose that the streets of Bombay are worse to-day because some brothels have been closed.

Bombay has had this festering sore for years and it has been the means of spreading veneral disease throughout the community. There has never been, nor can there be, any effective examination that will make it safe for any man to visit a prostitute and this statement can be made on the evidence of medical opinion in different parts of the world. I would recommend a study of Flexner's "Prostitution in Europe" and of the League of Nation's Report for further evidence of the truth of this statement.

We have recently issued to the Press a statement in regard to our policy and the measures which we advocate which we feel, should command the support of every unprejudiced citizen. We are disappointed that there has not been sufficient police available to fully enforce the Act. Since the amendment passed in 1930 the Police have had only 54 cases of brothel keepers before the Courts, 42 women and 12 men. There were 49 convictions and 14 were acquitted. Where the law is not enforced those who are offending against the law become bolder and the number tends to increase.

We understood the position thoroughly and from our knowledge and experience we stressed the importance upon Government in 1929 for special police. We stated that the Amended Bill would call for an additional police force to see that its provisions were enforced and had it not been for lack of funds on the part of Government the Budget provision then made would not have been thrown out on the score of economy. But the full advantage of the Act cannot be secured until a sufficient number of Police are available to enforce its provisions.

We firmly believe that the legislation is a measure in line with the best medical opinion, that it has been demonstrably proved that Regulation of prostitution with the degrading examination of women did not lower the incidence of veneral diseases, but on the contrary it tended to its increase, we would repeat here what we said in our statement to the Press:—

MORAL GAIN.

The Association feels that the policy it has advocated has been justified. The vice area in the city shows a distinct improvement; the old scenes of open solicitation and unabashed pimping have gone and the community has obtained a great moral gain.

1. Vice as such has ceased to receive the sanction and implicit approval of the community.

2. Traffic in women, the bringing in of women and girls from outside Bombay into the city has been checked.

3. Children and young persons do not now see the old sordid sights when passing in tramcars along public roads.

4. The number of prostitutes in the old localities has definitely decreased and no fresh arrivals are reported.

5. Public opinion in Bombay has been awakened and has definitely shown itself against the continuation of brothels.

The Association considers that these are very great gains. They are in line with those observed elsewhere where a system of registration has been discontinued. The movement for reform in Bombay follows a policy generally adopted by States in Western countries, where after careful scientific investigation brothels have been suppressed on the grounds that they are uneconomic, and a danger to the health of the whole community."

We have times out of number emphasised the fact that we are not out to achieve the impossible, that is to say, we do not dream of abolishing prostitution altogether, but we have reason to be satisfied with ourselves that with the help of Government who have acted upon the declared wishes of the general public which were further strengthened by the overwhelm-majority with which the amendment to the Porstitution Act was passed by the Bombay Council, our Association has succeeded to a very appreciable extent in accomplishing what we have claimed to be our primary aims and objects under the five different heads I have just enumerated.

I have to apologise for the length of my remarks, but I am sure you will agree that the positively unfair criticisms made by parties who question the good work done by the Association should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS OF VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President: Sir Phiroze Sethna

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. R. P. Masani, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle and Mr. K. Natarajan.

Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mr. H. W. Bryant and Mr. M. J. Antia

The following members were elected on the Council:—

1. Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtullah.
2. Miss M. K. Davis.
3. Dr. Miss J. E. Mistri.
4. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
5. Prof. V. G. Rao.
6. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.
7. Mrs. R. P. Masani.
8. Mr. S. A. Shete.
9. Rev. H. Roper.
10. Mr. P. J. Shroff.
11. Mr. K. J. Dubash.
12. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar.
13. Rev. J. McKenzie.
14. Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr).
15. Mr. B. N. Karanjia.
16. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.
17. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar.
18. Mrs. H. W. Bryant.
19. Mr. S. T. Sheppard.
20. Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

SEIZE opportunity WHILE YOU MAY

For 15 days only, "FLEX" Shoes will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Wise men will call at their local Flex Agents at once, to make sure of obtaining the best bargains.

All the qualities of Flex Shoes are proportionally reduced in price and the shoes illustrated here are typical of the splendid shoe values now offered.

FULL SLIPPER
The ideal footwear for all informal wear. Uppers of finest Chrome leather; comfortable and long wearing.
Now Rs. 3-15 per pair.

OXFORD SHOE
A nicely shaped shoe for men: Stylish and comfortable: for wear on all occasions.
Now Rs. 4-15 per pair.

FLEX FOOTWEAR

Flex Shoes are genuine Swadeshi Shoes made from the finest possible materials. They are sold by more than 600 Special Agents in the principal towns of India, at prices fixed by the manufacturers.

The North West Tannery Co. Cawnpore.

Sold by following Flex Agents :—

Suratwalla J. J. & Sons.,
(Bhuleshwar Road,), KumbharTukda,
BOMBAY No. 4.
And Mang Ids Road Bombay No 2.

F.42

Working Of Companies In Bombay Presidency

Names of Company.	Net Dividend per share.	Payable.
	Rs. as. ps.	
Indian Cement Co., Ld.	15 0 0	19-5-1932
Khandesh Spg. & Mills Co., ..	75 0 0	25-4-1932
Okha Cement Co., ...	5 0 0	25-4-1932
Alcock, Ashdown &Co., Ltd. ..	5 0 0	"
Shahabad Cement Co., Ld. ..	8 0 0	16-6-1932
Indian Bleaching Dyeing and P. Works	5 0 0	10-5-1932
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	6 0 0	12-5-1932
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd. ..	8 0 0	4-5-1932
Sassoon Spg. & Weg. Co., Ltd. ..	Nil	Nil
Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	40 0 0	3-5-1932
Sassoon & A. Silk Mill Co., Ltd. .	"	10-5-1932
Bundi Portland Cement Ld. ..	0 12 0	10-5-1932
Edward Sassoon Mills Ld. ..	Nil	Nil
Meyer Sassoon Mills Ld.	Nil	Nil
E.D. Sassoon United Mills Ld. ..	Nil	Nil
Central India Spg. Weg. & Mfg Co	6 0 0	16-5-1932
Tata Mills Limited.	Nil	Nil
Nagpur Electric Light & P. Co. Ld	1 4 0	30-5-1932
Union Bank of India Ld. ..	0 4 0	"
United Cement Co. of India Ld.	"	"

For The Year Ended 31st December 1931

THE KOHINOOR MILLS, CO., LD.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 3,46,251 as against a loss of Rs. 2,98,111 in the previous year. The Directors have decided to utilise this amount to reduce the debit balance of Rs. 4,32,150 to Rs. 95,899. A sum of Rs. 3,19,773 being a portion of arrears of depreciation on machinery is to be obtained by transferring Rs. 6,53,374 from premium on shares account and Rs. 1,66,403 from the Reserve fund. In order to meet the increasing demand for fine counts, the directors have decided during the year to purchase necessary plant and it is now in course of erection.

	Lacs.
Capital	20.00
Reserve Fund	20.00
Mortgage Deb. Loan	10.00
Loans Secured	4.40
Loans Unsecured	7.29
Unclaimed Dividends	.01
Other Liabilities	7.93
	69.63
	Lacs.
Block a|c	42.85
(Rs. 39.79,136 written off)	
Stores & Spares	2.39
Stock-in-Trade	22.13
Outstandings	1.33
Investments	.09
Profit & Loss a|c	.86
Cash & other Balances	.07
	69.63

THE PHOENIX MILLS LTD.:—Showed a net profit of Rs. 1,90,789 as against a loss of Rs. 7,327 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been drawn from the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,22,000 is appropriated to various depreciation accounts. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share is paid, as compared with Rs. 10 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 21,098 is being carried forward to next year account.

	Lacs.
Capital	8.00
Funds	56.09
Unclaimed Dividends	.58
Other Liabilities	4.96
Profit & Loss a|c	2.20
	71.83
	Lacs.
Block a|c	47.49
Stores & Spares	2.26
Stock-in-Trade	14.51
Outstandings	2.63
Investment	5.03
	71.83

THE DAWN MILLS, CO., LD.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 1,16,322 as against one of Rs. 2,05,538 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 70,000 is withdrawn from the Reserve fund and Rs. one lac appropriated to various Depreciation accounts. A dividend at Rs. 30 per share is paid, the same as last year. A sum of Rs. 8,094 is being carried forward to next year's account. The much diminishing demand from foreign countries owing to high tariff walls having been raised there, the mill is now being re-equipped to meet fast changing conditions and to cater for the local market requirements.

	Lacs.
Capital	3.00
Funds	29.29
Unclaimed Dividends	.38
Other Liabilities	3.13
Profit & Loss a|c	1.39
	42.24
	Lacs.
Block a|c (Rs. 11,93,679 written off)	24.56
Stores & Spares	.30
Stock-in-Trade	4.90
Outstandings	.37
Investments	11.49
(Total market value of securities Rs. 11,11,779.)	
Cash & other balances	.12
	42.24

THE CENTURY SPG. & MFG. CO., LD.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 4,92,829 as against a loss of Rs. 1,91,976 in 1930 on account of which a debit balance of Rs. 9,11,294 was brought forward. From this the year's profit was deducted, and there remains a debit balance of Rs. 4,18,465.

	Lacs.
Capital	13.50
Funds	1,11.15
Unclaimed Divndends	.01
Other Liabilities	41.23
	1,10.89
	Lacs.
Block a|c	1,32.53
Stores & Spares	1.17
Stock-in-Trade	19.79
Outstandings	6.33
Investments	1.52
Profit & Loss a|c	4.18
Cash &Other Balances	5.32
	1,70.39

COTTON TRADE NOTES

Imports Decline

The following interesting notes are from the proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay during the month of March:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay in February 1932.—General. The improvement in the imports of yarn and cloth which was noted in December and January was not maintained in February: the total imports of cotton yarn being only 1.5 million lbs. against 1.7 million lbs. in the previous month. Out of these imports, over 416,000lbs. consisted of mercerised yarns, Japan alone sending 403,000lbs.

There was a substantial falling off in the imports of Grey Singles yarn—113,000 lbs. as against 532,000lbs. in January.

Cotton Piecegoods.—Imports of cotton piecegoods at 17 million yards showed a reduction of about 1.7 million yards on the January figures. While all items have been affected, the bulk of the decrease is confined to Bleached goods and Fents. Receipts from Japan showed a reduction of about 0.8 million yards each in Plain Grey and Bleached goods while the United Kingdom's share improved by about the same extent.

Exports of Indian Cotton Yarn.—Export of Indian yarn from Bombay during the month of February amounted to 1.6 million lbs. against 2.5 million in January.

Exports of Indian Cloth.—The export trade continued to be unsatisfactory, the figures being 6.1 million yards against 8 million yards in January. The decrease was chiefly due to reduced takings by Persia, India's chief customer for Printed, Coloured or Dyed goods. Exports to Persia of this class of goods were only 3.3 million yards in the month under review, against 6.4 million yards in the previous month.

Imports of Art. Silk Piecegoods, showed a decrease, the figure being 4.2 million yards against 5.2 million yards in the previous month, of which Japan's share was 4 million yards against 4.9 millions in the previous month.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during February 1932.—General. The improvment in the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods, which was so noticeable a feature of the January statistics, did not continue in February.

Cotton Yarns.—Imports of yarn durng the month were only slightly more than half the previous month's total. Out of 2.2 million lbs. of yarn which arrived during February, just over one million lbs. were grey singles and 2,15,000-lbs. grey doubles. These compare with 2.4 million lbs. and 700,000-lbs. for the same items in January. It is evident that the trouble in Shanghai has adversely affected the exports of grey yarns to India from that centre; the total arrivals from China being less than 500,000 lbs. as against four times that figure in January. Indications however, are not wanting that Japanese mills will attempt to supply the deficiency. In the finer classes of single grey yarn, there was only a very slight falling off as compared with the month of January. The whole of this class of yarn comes from the United Kingdom.

The imports of bleached yarn amounted to 289,000lbs. as compared with 432,000lbs. in the previous month. About half of these yarns were doubled yarns. Imports of coloured yarns were again small at 118,000lbs. Mercerised yarn imports amounted to 456,000lbs. which correspond more or less with last month's figures.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total imports of cotton piecegoods during February were 64 million yards which is about 9 million yards less than during the previous month. There was some improvement in the takings of Bengal, but a falling off in the takings of all other ports. Karachi's takings were only 15 1/2 million yards against 20.1 million yards in January. At other ports, the falling off was relatively less.

The imports of grey cloth at 26.2 million yards were 2 1/2 million yards higher than in January. This increase is accounted for by considerably higher importations of Dhoties, arrivals of which amounted to 9.3 million yards as against 5.3 million yards in January. Japan's share of the grey goods trade during the month was 19.3 million yards as against England's 5.5 million yards.

In bleached goods, imports were smaller at 20.1 million yards of which 14.4 million yards came from England and 4.6 million yards from Japan.

There was a severe drop in the importations of coloured goods in February, arrivals amounting to 16.9 million yards as against 22.7 million yards in the previous month. Japan's share of this trade was 7 million yards as compared with 9 million yards of the United Kingdom. This is the first time for many months that the United Kingdom's share of the coloured goods trade has been higher than of Japan.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports during the month amounted to 6 million yards of which 5 1/2 millions were from Japan. Although arrivals of this class of goods were on a smaller scale than January, when imports totalled 7 1/2 million yards, the latest reports received indicate that this falling off is only temporary.

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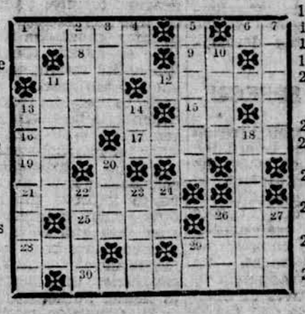
GRAND COMPETITION

No. 3.
SOLVE IT and
WIN
Rs. 1400-
IN
PRIZES.

Dictionary. Chamber's.

Last date of posting entries 2—5—1932.



CLUES ACROSS

1. The backbone
6. Note well (an abbr.)
8. Sir
9. E. R. (actual)
11. Pasturage.
12. A storehouse
13. Protoplasm.
15. In the year of our Lord (an abbr.)
16. The chief vizier in Abyssinia.
17. A place where osiers are grown.
19. Order of Merit (abbr.)
21. A darling.
25. Climax of anything.
26. A book containing answers to exercises.
28. A chariot.
29. To screw.
30. Extracts.

CLUES DOWN.

1. Stand as you are!
2. Notions.
3. Votes against
4. A prefix.
5. To keep.....
7. Fleshy.
10. A raid.
11. A.S. American ruminant of the camel family.
13. That which is produced.
14. More.
18. To throw....
20. Professor of Theology (an abbr.)
22. Merchandise.
23. I. E. A. C. (actual)
24. Example (abbr.)
26. To play truant.
27. A form of affirmation.
29. Queen Victoria (an abbr).

1st prize Rs. 800/-; 2nd prize Rs. 250; Rs. 150 for the correct solutions posted till the 29th April 1932; Rs. 150/- for the sender of largest number of the entries & Rs. 50/- for the sender of the second largest.

ENTRY FEE RS. 2/- FOR THE FIRST ENTRY AND RE. 1/- FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT ENTRY.

RULES (Read Carefully.)

Prizes are guaranteed and will be awarded strictly in order of merit. Prizes may be divided or combined if necessary. The correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with the key-solution deposited with the Co-operative Bank, Deoria The solutions may be submitted on plain paper or on printed leaflets which may be obtained from the undersigned. An entry fee of Rs. 2/- for the first entry and Re. 1/- for each subsequent entry will be charged and the same must be sent by M. O. along with the entries. A competitor may send any number of entries. The M. O. coupons and entry envelopes must contain the number of entries submitted and the full address of the competitor. Entries without proper fees will not be considered and on no account will fees once received be returned. The result will be announced after 10 days of the closing date and may be communicated to every competitor provided stamped cover is sent along with the entries.

Rescrutiny may be claimed within a week of the publication of the result or else the prize money may be remitted to the winners. Directors' decision in all matters regarding the competition shall be legally binding and final. Direct all communications and remittances to:—

THE SECRETARY, LITERARY SOCIETY,
Deoria Dist. Gorakhpur, (U. P.)

LITERARY SOCIETY, DEORIA.

KEY-SOLUTION
OF
GRAND COMPETITION NO: 2.

ACROSS:—(1) HOWE, (4) BRAVA, (8) E. N. (9) EPOUSE, (11) AWE, (13) IGNARO, (15) VALE, (17) C. R. M. R. (18) YRAVISH (20) E. I. (21) D. T. E. (22) O. E. (24) NULL, (26) U.P. (27) CLY, (29) DO, (30) TRIP, (31) AGE, (33) TYPE, (34) LYE.

DOWN:—(1) HEAVY, (2) ONWARD, (3) EE, (4) BOG, (5) RUNCH, (6) ASAR, (7) VERMEOLOGY, (10) PI, (12) ELATE, (14) ORIEL, (16) EVE, (19) SO, (23) SLIP, (25) UDAL, (26) URE (27) CRY, (28) Y. P. E. (30) T. T. (32) E. E.

The full result sheet will be communicated to every competitor and may be supplied on application.

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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

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COTTON

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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PRICES SAREES LENGTHS.
7 Yards including Jumper Piece.

	1st Quality.	2nd Quality.
Tabby Texture	Rs. 21|-	Rs. 17|8
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Shorter lengths can be supplied Prorata.

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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.
AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND

RAW COTTON SITUATION

No State Can Prosper On Its Own With The Remaining Or Even A Large Portion Of The World In Distress

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson, in their weekly report dated Liverpool April 6th suggest that bullish enterprise on the part of those who are taking a long view of the situation and not merely day to day outlook. The report reads as follows:—

The market has continued to display an uncertain and unsettled appearance and the trend of events is still very disappointing to those holding even mildly optimistic views. Values at the time of writing are again materially lower than those ruling a week ago, and even this reduced level is not attracting any speculative enterprise or trade support. The outlook is so overshadowed by political and economic conditions, both in Europe and the United States, that operators are confining their transactions to the lowest possible extent, and there are few indeed who are prepared to hazard pronounced opinion on a situation which is so enshrouded with disturbing factors.

NATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

As far as Europe is concerned a charge of mentality is clearly developing in the minds of the leaders of the various Nations, and it is one reassuring feature that it has at last been grasped that War Debts and Reparations, and other important points, must be viewed from an international basis and not merely endeavouring to achieve national advantages. In other words, it is realised at last on the Continent, what has been believed in this County for a long time past, that no State can prosper on its own with the remaining or even a large portion of the World in distress, and that mutual efforts must be made in co-operation to bring about a healthier state of affairs. This is evidenced by the meetings which are now taking place in London between the heads of the various important Governments with the intention of restoring stability to those countries which come under the term of Danubian States. There have often before endangered the peace of Europe, and to-day are a source of the gravest anxiety from a financial point of view. It is sincerely to be hoped that the deliberations which are now proceeding may yield fruit and that the efforts may not prove to have been too long delayed. Whilst this is the case in Europe, signs are still wanting of a change of viewpoint in America: this remains the weakest link, to our minds, in World affairs. The President of the United States still harps on the necessity of Europe reducing armaments, a very excellent thing indeed, in itself, but the great Republic over-seas should bear in mind that she spends a larger sum in this connection than any other nation. It is constantly reiterated also by those responsible over there that there is no intention on their part of any discussion on War Debt problems nor are there any signs of tariff walls being reduced. Until the United States displays an inclination and desire to co-operate in the removal or, at any rate, alleviation of the causes of the World depression, the situation must remain disappointing, and almost impossible of adjustment. Just like other countries, sooner or later America will realise that her own prosperity is bound up in the well-being of the rest of the World, and will then be willing to lend a hand, but the delay is fraught with grave danger and severe loss, and this latter is being particularly experienced in that great Republic.

ACREAGE IDEAS.

As far as the cotton situation is concerned, there is little fresh to record. Despite prevailing low prices, ideas as to the reduction in acreage are in a lower vein than was looked for some time ago. Private estimates are in the neighbourhood of 6 to 10 per cent., which, of course, is comparatively trifling, though in this connection it must not be forgotten that last year's acreage was, roughly, 10 per cent. less than the preceding season. Last year's bounteous outturn only serves to strengthen the views of those who maintain that the acreage has comparatively little to do with the size of the crop, for, with distinctly less land under cotton the past season, the yield was 2,848,000 bales more than the preceding one, so that anything may happen this coming year. One outstanding feature so far is the very great reduction in the amount of fertilisers purchased, and if this is maintained it will surely be a factor later on. The weather during the past week has been more favourable for farming operations, though these latter are still behind the normal.

Another unsettling factor is the uncertainty over the programme of the Farm Board. We notice according to an announcement this morning from one of its members, that this body intends to issue a statement in about six weeks' time as to their policy for liquidating their holdings. If this utterance is correct, it is another evidence of indecision on the part of the Farm Board, the doubts of whose intentions have been a constant source of anxiety and worry to the trade at large.

COMMERCE IMPOSSIBLE.

As far as our own market is concerned, a state of comparative bewilderment is existing and considering the low level of prices the fluctuations are of considerable extent. The tendency has generally been in a downward direction, but on one or two occasions upward reactions have been brought about by short covering. These, however, have been short-lived, as the buying power is so feeble, due to the nervousness of operators caused by the depressing influence of outside conditions. Instability of the raw material is having a very unfortunate effect on trade in Manchester; the enquiry is considerable, but actual business has tapered off very materially and buyers are content to look on, so that support from spinners and manufacturers has been on a very reduced scale. Until more confidence is felt in the price outlook we cannot expect much expansion in business, besides which trade is so hampered by various restrictions in foreign currency, etc., that commerce between the various Nations is rendered, in many cases, almost impossible. If a successful outcome of the deliberations of the various Powers is arrived at, this should help in this latter connection, which would be of the greatest assistance to a general improvement.

Little change has taken place in the relations of the various months, nor has the true straddle parity between this market and the American Exchanges varied materially, though the inclination is to narrow somewhat. We see no reason to alter the advice we have been giving in this connection for some time past.

Sterling this week has tended upwards and this has naturally been an additional cause for weakened prices here. General expectations seem to be for a gradual improvement in our currency, not perhaps so much due to any intrinsic cause in itself, but influenced by the weakness of the United States position which may affect the dollar.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

There is some anxiety up-country as to the wages and working conditions, as the failure to arrive at some definite principle guiding the running of the more-looms-per-weaver has produced considerable complications and disputes. However, there seems little disposition on either side to bring about a rupture, and those conducting affairs are displaying a considerable desire to arrive at some fair arrangement. We trust that soon this result will be achieved, so that trade as a whole can settle down in an endeavour to bring costs to a competitive basis with other countries, and so be prepared to play their part when the long looked-for revival comes, which assuredly some day it will.

DRASTIC CURTAILMENT.

Conditions in textile industry appear to be distinctly worse in the United States than in our own and proposals for drastic curtailment are being made there. This, we think, is a further evidence of the generally disorganised business situation, which, to our mind, springs a great deal from an endeavour to adopt a merely national policy.

LONG VIEW BULLISH

It is difficult, when surrounded by so many depressing and uncertain factors, to have the courage to suggest adopting a "bullish" attitude, but we still maintain our advice to those who are already holding cotton, or who are intending to do so, that we believe if patience and sufficient courage to withstand the daily shocks is exercised, purchases made round present levels will not be regretted later on. There is no reason to anticipate an upward movement in the immediate future and the situation will have to become less obscure and nerve-racking, with some signs of really constructive measures being taken before any permanent improvement can be looked for. Meantime, there is very little incentive to buy, and prevailing sentiment is undoubtedly pessimistic and fresh features of a "bearish" character are, for the time being, appearing almost daily. Therefore, we should only suggest "bullish" enterprise on the part of those who are taking a long view of the situation, and not a merely day-to-day outlook.

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APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

How Fines Are Recovered

(From a Correspondent)

NADIAD, April 20.

The Faujdar and a party of police went to Kanjoda (Nadiad Taluka) on the morning of the 18th inst. to realise the fine of the sixth "Dictator" but to no purpose as nothing was realised.

Another police party had gone to Chaklasi (Nadiad Taluka) on the 15th inst. to realise the fine of the 9th "Dictator" and seized some household utensils in the absence of his parents.

FINE REALISED FROM BROTHER.

A third police party went to the shop of the twelfth "Dictator" of Nadiad; but as the could not get anything fro there, they went to the hous of his brother and began to take out household utensils. The brother then paid up the fine of Rs. 25 in cash.

Four picketers were arrested yesterday for picketing foreign cloth shops, but they were let off in the evening

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example, you see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK: so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR, SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE, LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th MAY 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

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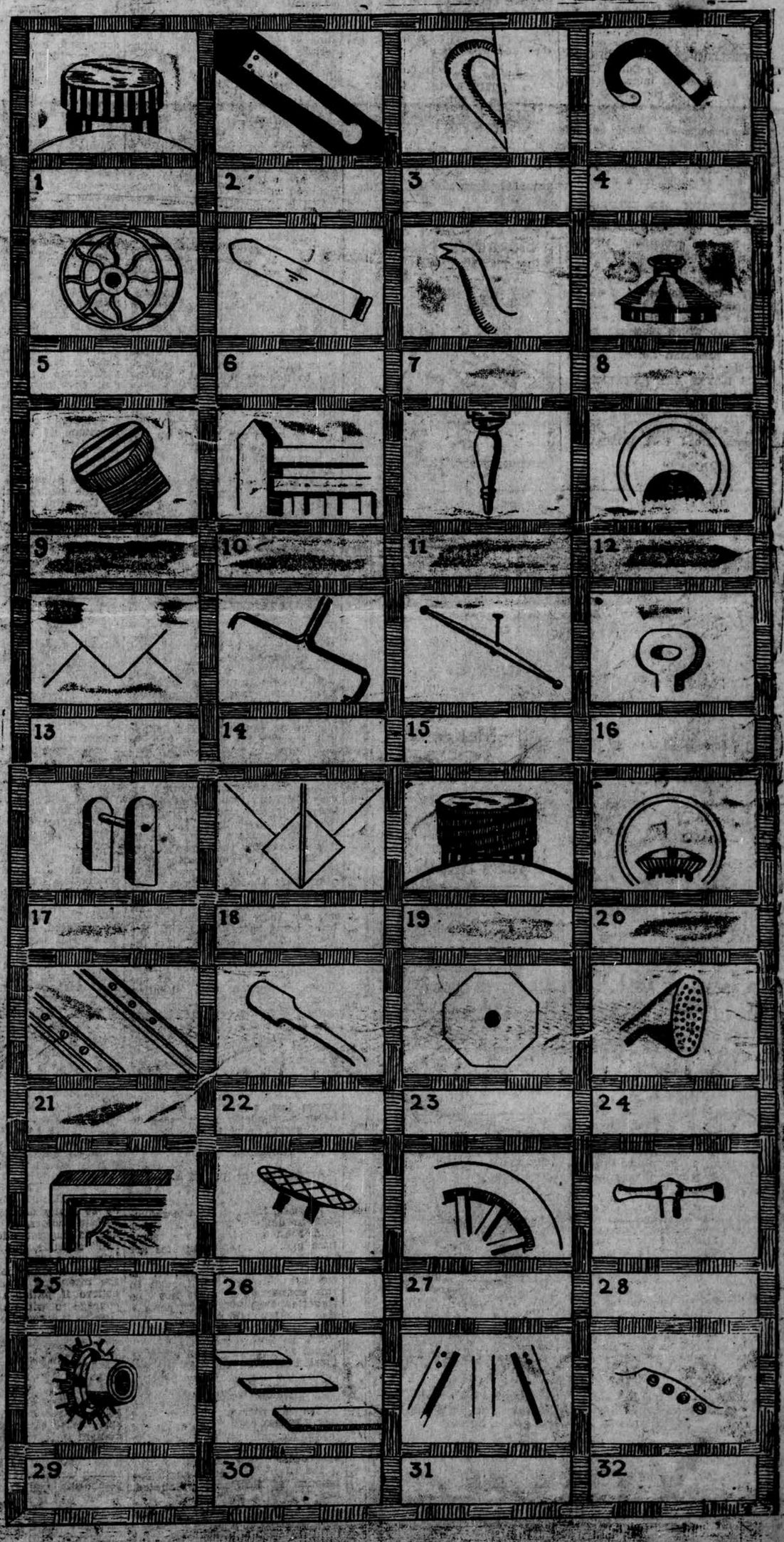
.....



AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Draught In Texas Broken

RECOVERY ON TRADE BUYING

Under-Current Of Confidence

Although the undercurrent of confidence in the present values continues, the immediate outlook of the market largely depends upon international political and Financial developments. Everybody is tired of the present depression and there is a keen desire to overcome bearish factors but so far there is no joint move.

In the case of cotton we are strongly committed to the belief that from the standpoint of fundamentals and price, we are in the constructive area. Cotton goods are among the essentials of human life.

Liquidation of May contracts have had a temporary weakness but at present differences, delivery notices will be promptly taken up.

Bombay, April 25.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easy at increased selling pressure stimulated by drought breaking in Texas, but later advanced on trade buying. During the small session prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points. At the opening prices were 2 to 3 points lower compared with previous closing. There was scattered selling at the opening influenced by reports of rains in part of Texas, where it was urgently needed. There was some long liquidation of May position which resulted in a decline of 4 points. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as trade buying checked the decline and a rise of 5 points was registered. Thus the market closed at a small decline of 1 to 2 points. Spott cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.08c.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Weakness of sterling induced some buying and the market displayed good undertone. Further trade calling and improvement in Egyptian section maintained steadiness in spite of some continental liquidation of near months. A prominent New York House cabled that the market is influenced by the fear of Farm-Board remarks and also on weakness of other markets. The market closed quiet but steady at decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.91d per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

There was little business in the East Indian Cotton and prices declined in sympathy with weakness of American cotton. This section closed at a decline of 5 points with May 5.35 and July 5.14.

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIANS

There was a fairly good demand for Egyptian cotton. Sakellaridis futures closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points with May 6.40 and July 6.35. Upper futures closed steady at a decline of 5 points with May 5.69 and July 5.77.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was dull with scattered selling. Prices closed at a loss of 4 to 7 points with Sakel May 11.63 and Upper June 9.88.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

During the past week the market has been comparatively quiet with rather irregular and narrow fluctuations and traders evidently awaiting developments. Apart from the liquidation of May, chiefly in the form of switches to later deliveries, business has been restricted to trade buying and covering on declines, while bulges brought out liquidation and a little Southern selling. Preparation and planting are making more progress. The recent low night temperaturers and dry soil have been unfavourable for germination, but the weather conditions have not caused serious anxiety.

According to present indications, the New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates the probable end-of-season stock in the United States at from 8,870,000 bales to 9,370,000 bales of all growths against 6,370,000 bales last year.

Demand for spot cotton has been light, but offerings from the interior have been small and the basis steady. Meanwhile there remains an undercurrent of confidence in the present values as a long range proposition."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Lapeley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"More aggressive inflation policy adopted after recent consultations continues achieve no success demonstrated by Wall Street, therefore possible other methods be tried, but at moment Veterans Bill looks unlikely become law and inflation by alteration gold content Dollar cannot be considered practical politics. Since our policy appears likely be prevent material improvement Sterling speculators likely take profits which may cause small decline but for present don't expect much change either way."

N. Y. May Highest 5.97 Lowest 5.93 —.04.

N. Y. October Highest 6.41 (12 noon) Lowest 6.36 (10-07 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool.—

6-52 p.m.:—Rains in the West. Trade absorbed hedge selling.

COTTON CROP OF INDIA: The Indian Central Cotton Committee estimates the cotton area at 23,522,000 acres (which is 1 per cent less than last year); while the expected yield in bales (400 lbs). is 4,064,000 (which is 22 per cent less than last year).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, steady buying bp spinners but May liquidation continues.

New York.—Cotton absence improvement general business retarding domestic consumption but Southern spot basis firm. Stocks strongly held. Anticipate moderate fluctuations. Prefer purchases easy market.

New York.—Market under influence May liquidation. Look for moderate tenders at prevailing differences. Think tenders be readily absorbed. Look for higher market.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool:—May 324; July 300; Oct. 272.

Bombay Liverpool:—Broach A-May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 21 1/4 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay New York:—Broach A-May (expected)—New York May (closing)—Rs. 2 3/4 at 3.74 3/8 Cross rate.

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Assn. Ld.)
Bombay, April 23.

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 21st April 13,83,763
Same time last season 26,58,658

EXPORTS from 1st Sept to 21st April.....

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	14,114	59,749
Continent	87,212	3,79,107
China	1,63,296	2,50,410
Japan	3,86,092	10,41,195
Coast Ports	28,192	14,764
U. S. A.	25	982
Total	6,78,931	17,46,200

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st April 1932 1,30,194

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st April 1932 5,49,839
Same period last year 5,21,963

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & mills in Bombay on 21st April 1932 7,07,705
Same time last year 10,16,973

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 12th April 6,68,000

Total for the corresponding period last season 9,46,918

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 12th Apr. 5,28,474

Total for the corresponding period last season 7,30,365

LINSEED OUTLOOK BULLISH

Partial Famine In Siberia

BOMBAY, April 25.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable from London to-day:—

Buenos Ayres report export demand moderate but interior offerings small and present stocks consist mostly of poor quality. New crop prospects continue unsatisfactory due insufficient rainfall and recent volcanoes having erupted large area in Cordova, Santiago. Substantial acreage reduction expected in America and dry weather persists. Following partial Siberian famine large acreage abandonment expected in Russia. Consider prices reasonable and if European political situation improves look for gradual advance."

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Maganbhai Amin and Co.)
Bombay, April 22.

Prices per Tons:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68. Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-2-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5/; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 5-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-5-0; Maize Starch Pearl Continental Rs. 8-12-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10/; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 18-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4/8; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8/; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44/; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40/; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 37/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26/. Prices ped lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0 Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formalde-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

STERLING SHARES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Otock and Share Brokers, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Railway Ordy. Stock	57 5 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 9 0
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference.	0 5 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	72 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 12 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 15 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p. c. Debs.	81 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 9 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p. c. Deb.	62 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	101 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 0 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	59 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A. Stock	13 15 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dol 17 15 0
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	24 10 9
San Paulo Coffee 7½ p.c. (1926)	51 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 25.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 23-4-32	9335000	8523000
Receipts Yesterday 23-4-32	10000	3000
Exports to date 23-4-32	7350000	5974000
Stock at Ports 22-4-32	4138000	3532000
Stock Interior Towns 22-4-32	1747000	1176000
Stock Liverpool 22-4-32	853000	1114000
Visible Supply 22-4-32	8458000	6976000
Quantity in Sight 22-4-32	13879000	12106000
Quantity out of Sight 22-4-32	10619000	8510000

GERMS OF OPTIMISM STIRRING

Goldsboro Bill Unlikely

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—

In connection with the proposal to stabilise the Dollar at the 1926 value, we hear as follows from our Liverpool friends in reply to our request for their views:—

"Reliable American Correspondent regards proposed Goldsboro Bill as preposterous and unlikely, if passed, to achieve result."

We are inclined to look upon the introduction of such proposals as stunts closely connected with the Presidential Electian in America at the end of the year and the earlier nomination of cadidates for the position of President. No doubt we will hear a good deal about schemes intended to bring about a return to prosperity and a revival of International Trade, but we think that the first steps towards these ends will come from Europe and not from America. We expect results from the Disarmaments Conference now in being, from the Geneva Reparations Conference due to meet in June and later from the British Empire Conference at Ottawa, and before the next payment of War Debts to America falls due in December that Country will no doubt have set her House in Order and will be ready to treat the demands of an United Europe with sympathy.

There are many hurdles to be negotiated during the coming weeks, but following a prolonged attack of pessimism, we feel the germs of optimism stirring.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The statement of Indian Cotton consumed mills in India, Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States is as under:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION

	During March 1932	During March 1932
British India	162,505	161,267
Indian States	30,968	28,039
Total India	193,473	189,306

	Since 1st September 1931
British India	1,180,158
Indian States	204,450
Total India	1,384,608

	During Corresponding period 1930
British India	1,118,608
Indian States	193,677
Total India	1,312,285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

23-4-32

Since 1st September.

		This year.
Khandesh	191	97,555
Central India	271	112,033
Barsi and Nagar	175	72,891
Hyderabad-Gaorani		19,367
Berar	308	202,433
Central Provinces		66,094
Total Oomras	945	570,833
Dholera	2,797	155,214
N.-W. Provinces		26,301
Rajputana	79	48,615
Sind-Punjab	661	136,131
Broach	4,890	130,465
Coompta & Dharwar	610	19,759
Westerns-Northerns		15,122
Coccanada		4
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	542	2,555
Persian		2,011
American	1,363	12[illegible]
Egyptian & African	94	160,774
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	11,936	1,412,269

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 25

1st Sept. to 21st April.

In full-pressed Bales.

23-4-32

	This year.
Europe	662 101,351
Japan & China	300 549,388
Coast Ports	28,192
Up-country by Rail	130,194
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	2,000
Total	962 811,125

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

July	131.80	—0.10
October	134.50	—0.10

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Apr. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 447 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Rs. 22 per case of 84 lbs.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 7/8.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 29/32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 29/32
April
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 June.

NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 361.
Banks Selling T T 360.
Banks Buying T. T. 355.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 700.
Banks Buying D. D. 720.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 68 5/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 118.
Banks Buying 60 Days 113.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 85 7/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 114 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 69.

CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 3.74 3/8 23rd inst.
Shanghai—London 1/7 15/16 25th inst.
Japan—London 1/8 3/4 23rd inst.
London—Paris 95.10 23rd inst.
London—Belgium 26.50 23rd inst.
London—Switzerland 19.25 23rd inst.
London—Italy 72.75 23rd inst.
London—Berlin 15.75 23rd inst.
London—Holland 9.25 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-10-6 22nd inst.; £5-10-6 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 17 22nd inst.; 16 7/8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 22nd inst.; 16 15/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 23 3/8 22nd inst.; 28 1/4 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/32 per cent 22nd inst.; 2 1/32 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/16 per cent 22nd inst.; 2 5/16 per cent 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATICTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.
Bombay, April 22.

Receipts for week ending 21st April.

	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Bengals	3120	3226
Oomras	8870	13940
Dholleras	4247	10126
Broach	34212	27735
Southerns	2874	7776
Persians	56	...
Americans	7772	566
Egyptians	8335	3941
E. Africans	5766	14462
Other sorts	19	.....
Total	65777	86781

Exports for week ending 21st April.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	1174
China	1800
Japan	2936
Coast Ports	2170
Total	8080

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	.....
China, Japan & Coast Ports	2000
Total	200

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st April.

	1931-32	1930-31
	1333763	2658658

Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st April.

	1903763	2658658
1932		549,839
United Kingdom	14114	59749
Continent	87212	379107
China	163296	250410
Japan	386092	1041195
Coast Ports	28192	14764
U. S. A.	25	983
Total	678931	1746205

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st April 1932 130,194

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st April 521,963

Same period last year

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st April 1932 707,705

Same time last year 1,016,973

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1,000's)

NEW YORK, April 22.

	Season To-day	This week	Season 1930-31
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	13,879	108	12,406
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (Excluding linters)	4,448	83	4,103
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,342	116	5,964
Of which to Japan	2,065	18	1,022
Of which to China	942	11	291
Of which to Great Britain	1,066	23	993
Of which to Germany	1,360	28	1,505
Stock at New York	——	206	——
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	4,138	——
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,747	——
World's visible Supply	——	10,387	——
Of which American Cotton	——	8,458	——
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	10,619	219	8,510
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,325	79	8,525

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(In 1000's.)

LIVERPOOL, April 22.

Total forwarded	1,947	60	1,482
East Indian forwarded	145	6	183
Total stock	——	853	——
East Indian Stock	——	27	——

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Further Rise

Bombay, April 25.

There was no business in shares to-day but the Government Securities ruled firm and prices record further improvement. The general feeling is in favour of a further rise and investors are reported steady buyers. Speculative buying is also in evidence in view of expectations of decrease in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India. 3½ per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 62/9 and declined to Rs. 62/7 on scattered realising but improved buying hardened prices to Rs. 62/12.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62/12

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 92-8.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 91-8.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68-4.

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97-4.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79-0.

5 per cent. 1928-47 War Loan Rs. 90-8.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-8.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-8.

6 per cent. 1932-36 Bonds Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99/10.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102-2.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 85/4.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-0.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/3.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone.—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 25.

	Bales.
Khandesh	191
Central India	271
Barsi-Nugger	175
Berar	308
Dhollera	2,797
Rajputana	79
Sind-Punjab	661
Broach	4,890
Compta-Dharwar	610
Tinnvelly and Cambodia	542
Americans	1,366
Egyptian	94
	cwts.
Wheat	11,259
Linseed	6,821
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	1,023
Gingellyseed.	648
Poppyseed	150
Groundnuts	4,917
Castorseed	3063
Rice	7,334
Myrabollams	633
Cottonseed	1,532
Gram	1,923
Joowar	2,464
Barley	1,219
Bajree	1,054
	Tons.
Coal	200

A. I. S. A Certificate Returned

(From A Correspondent)

The Assistant Secretary of the Adampur Doaba (Jullundur District) Punjab Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, writes: Messrs. Shuddh Khaddar Weaving Company of Talwan Distt., Jullundur has started mill yarn weaving work and has returned the A.I.S.A. Certificate.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS

Quotations For Standard Quality

Bombay, April 22.

PIECE-GOODS

GREY UNBLEACHED—

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 11 9
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 11 6
Shirtings	0 11 [illegible]
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	0 11 9
Drills	0 9 0
T. Cloths	0 11 0
Domestics	0 11 0
Domestics	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 9
Chadars	0 11 3
	Per Piece
WHITE BLEACHED—	
Striped Shirting	3 4 6
Twills	6 2 0
DYED GOODS—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	7 7 3
FANCY GOODS—	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 15 0
Sholapur Coating	7 0 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Kashmere Cloth	2 8 0
YARN—	Per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	0 3 0
6½s All Waste	0 4 6
8½s. All Waste	0 5 9
10½s All Waste	0 6 3
12½ s All Waste	0 6 6
16s All Waste	0 7 6
20 s. All Waste	0 8 0
24s. All Waste	0 9 0
32s. All Waste	0 10 9
40s. All Waste	0 12 3

HAVE YOU READ THESE ?

1 MARRIAGE IDEAL Rs. 2/8
2 NECESSITY OF SEX EDUCATION ..... Rs. 2
3 WHAT EVERY BRIDE SHOULD KNOW ... Rs. 1/8
4 THE SAFE CONFINEMENT ..... As. 12
5 Family Limited.
6 Sex Physiology in Men.
7 Sex Physiology in Women.
8 Sure Son & A Healthy One.
9 Climax of Marriage Happiness.
10 Yoga Exercises.
11 Advice to Youngmen.
12 Your Future Strength.
13 Miracles of Nature.
14 Live 100 Years or More.
15 Forecasting of Death.
16 Wonders of Water.
17 Ah! Ha! Haa!!! (a book of roaring laughter)
18 Secrets of Health.
19 Boarding House Riddles.
20 Beauty Hints.
21 Secrets of Wealth & Wisdom.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1932

"REORGANISING" ADMINISTRATION

Home Member Appointed Committee's Chairman

GOVT. KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE

BOMBAY, Monday.

After a good deal of search for a competent man, with administrative experience, the Government of Bombay have finally decided to appoint, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member as Chairman of the Re-organisation Committee, and Mr. Thomas has accepted the appointment.

MR. HUDSON'S "DOUBLE"

The Home Member's portfolio will be temporarily taken over by Mr. Hudson, the Revenue Member, who will thus manage two portfolios—Home and Revenue.

Part of the Revenue Department's work will be shared by Sir Govind Pradhan, the Finance Member.

Mr. Hudson, who was to have proceeded on leave, preparatory to retirement, has agreed to carry on till he is relieved by Mr. Thomas.

The Committee will be occupied with its work for about six months.

"SMITABLE MAN"

In official circles Mr. Thomas is considered to be a very capable and independent-minded officer. He has held various administrative appointments.

Ever since the refusal of the Secretary of State to accord sanction to the appointment of Sir Frederick Gauntlett, a former Auditor-General of the Government of India, as Chairman of this Committee, the local Government have been making persistent efforts to find out a suitable man for the job, and after considering various suggestions their choice has eventually fallen on Mr. Thomas.

The personnel of the Committee (besides the Home Member) will be:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.)

Dr. R.P. Paranjpye and

Mr. E.W. Perry, I.C.S. (Secretary).

The terms of reference of the Committee are very wide and the Committee will inquire into the general administration of the Presidency, including the P.W.D. and the Secretariat administration.

It will begin to function immediately the sanction of the Secretary of State is accorded to the appointment of Mr. Thomas as chairman. This sanction is necessary as the Home Member, an Executive Councillor, is appointed by the Secretary of State.

As at present arranged, the Government of Bombay do not propose to fill the vacancy which will be caused by the "resignation" of the Home Member but will manage as stated above, with the three Executive Councillors and the Ministers.

Thus Government will kill two birds with one stone—will reduce the size of the Cabinet to a reasonable extent and at the same time carry on the work of reorganisation.

MR. G. A. THOMAS.

TURKISH PREMIER

Visit To Moscow

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.

The Premier General Ismet Pasha, and the Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, have left for Moscow, travelling on a special Soviet merchanship to Odessa.

The visit is an official one at the invitation of M. Litvinoff, the Russian Foreign Commissar, and is a return for the visit of M. Litvinoff to Angora last October. The Turkish Ministers are accompanied by a suite of Deputies, members of the People's Party, business men, civil servants, soldiers and journalists and the visit will last sixteen days.

INSPECTOR CHASES BURGLAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

The exciting experiences of a police officer in chasing and arresting a cat burglar armed with an automatic revolver, were related to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when the latter was placed on a remand application.

Deputy-Inspector Watkins, who arrested the accused, Baboo Yeshwant, got information to the effect that a theft was committed yesterday night at Mr. White's residence at Colaba. The accused is stated to have stolen property of the value of Rs. 568.

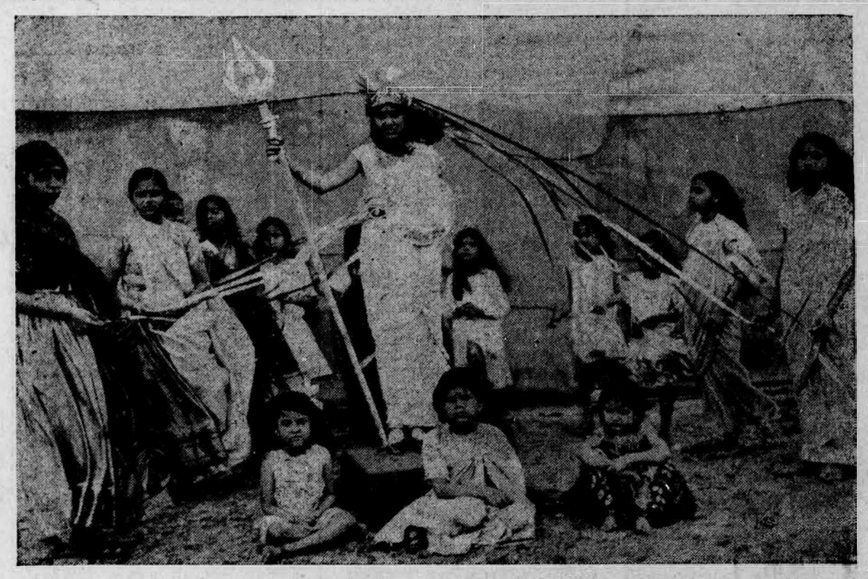
Mr. White informed the Colaba police of the occurrence and Deputy-Inspector Watkins went there to make inquiries. He made a search of the locality and found the accused moving about in a suspicious manner.

Mr. Watkins challenged him, when he bolted. He was however, chased by Mr. Watkins, who after on exciting race succeeded in arresting the accused.

The stolen property was found with the accused. A loaded six chambered revolver was also found on his person.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till May 5.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT TABLEAU



Little angels of Khar arranged in a beautiful tableau. A variety entertainment was held in Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao's Bungalow in aid of 123 Scout Troop on Sunday.

500 THEATRES MAY CLOSE SHOW

Entertainments Tax Havoc

CINEMAS TO OBSERVE A DAY'S HARTAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 24.

There is a possibility of practically every cinema in the country closing for twenty-four hours as a protest against the reimposition of the Entertainments Tax upon cinema seats priced upto six pence. So serious has been the effect of this tax upon box-office receipts that the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association in a statement has expressed the fear that 500 cinema theatres may have to close down.

The Association has decided to send representatives to Paris next week to investigate the circumstances and effects of the recent tax strike which closed every place of entertainment in Paris.

Mr. Reginald Crow, ex-President of the Association in an interview said that the cinema trade had agreed to the imposition of the tax as a wartime measure and every Chancellor of Exchequer had since promised that it would be removed at the first opportunity. The Tax had turned profits of many theatres into losses. The difference in profit and loss on which income-tax was either not to be collected or would have to be repaid amounted at least to 35,00,000 sterling yearly, since the entertainments tax was increased. —Reuter.

"LICENSE NOT PRODUCED"

Why Sergeant Refused To Pay Taxi Fare

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sergeant A. Jones of the I. A. S. C. was summoned to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to answer a charge of refusing to pay a legal taxi fare of Rs. 9-8-0. Abdul Matin, the complainant also claimed Rs. 3 for cost and Rs. 25 as compensation.

The complainant, giving evidence, stated that the accused engaged his taxi on April 1, but refused to pay the fare. The complainant reported the matter to his master, who complained to the police. An information was then presented in court.

The accused denied having engaged the taxi and told the corut that the complainant's master refused to produce the complainant's license.

Magistrate to accused.—The complainant is under no obligation to carry out your orders.

The case was then postponed to summon defence witnesses.

GREY-HAIRED OLD MAN MISTAKEN FOR MALAVIYA !

Story Of Police Hunt For Panditji At Delhi

A passenger, who travelled in the same train as Pandit Malaviya to Delhi, has given the following graphic account of the events preceeding the arrest of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the "Hindustan Times."

"At Benares, when the train 73-Up started yesterday at 3-30, numbers of policemen were on the look-out to see whether Pannit Malaviya was also starting for Delhi by the same train. Passengers in the train were naturally bewildered by the number of policemen hurrying hither and thither, and the one subject of conversation among the passengers was Pandit Malaviya and his impending arrest if he should arrive at the station to entrain for Delhi. The departure bell rang and still the Pandit had not arrived. The train steamed out of the station carrying in addition to its normal load of passengers numbers of plain clothesmen who were found in several compartments.

AT CAWNPORE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, however, boarded the train at Allahabad, having been unable to catch the train at Benares. There was no attempt on the part of the authorities to prevent him from boarding the train at that place. But it was in everybody's mouth that he would be arrested when the train reached Cawnpore.

When the train steamed in at Cawnpore, a large number of friends and Congressmen, who had apparently anticipated his passing through the station, were present on the platform and cheered Panditji. There was, however, no attempt on the part of the police or anyone else to interfere with the party in the train or those that had gathered on the platform to meet him. But it was freely stated that Panditji will be arrested at the next stop from Cawnpore. But beyond the very vigilant police watch over the train and the men that were boarding it, there was little else visible to suggest that any action in the nature of arrest of the distinguished Pandit or any member of his entourage was contemplated. Those who accompanied the Pandit were his son, Govind Kant Malaviya, Sridhar Malaviya, Mr. R. S. Pandit, the son-in-law of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Mr. Pant, Panditji's personal assistant.

AT DANNAOUR.

At Dankour Pandit Malaviya and his party detrained and it was stated they would motor down to Delhi.

At the Delhi railway station there were a large number of policemen on the look out for Congress delegates and other suspected persons. In the compartment in which I travelled there was a grey haired old man who somewhat resembled the President-elect and as he attempted to alight from the train a plain-clothe-man came up and held him up and from his jubilant expression I could find that he considered he had found Pandit Malaviya, In a minute he decided to hold him up and passed word to some of his brother plain-clothesmen to come up. But before many minutes were over, he had learnt that the Pandit had detrained at an earlier station and had driven away in a car towards Delhi. The man looked sufficiently crestfallen when he discovered that his excess of zeal was productive of no better result.

BREACH OF E. P. O.

Ahmedabad Millowner To Be Brought Back From Delhi

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

The local police have filed a complaint in the Magistrate's court under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance against Seth Ranchhodlal, the mill-owner, who proceeded to Delhi to attend the session of the Indian National Congress, and who has been arrested there for breach of the notice served upon him requiring him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement and ntt leave the municipal limits of Ahmedabad.

Seth Ranchhodlal will accordingly be brought here from Delhi to stand his trial.—

Viramji Revaji, a member of the depressed classes who had been appointed sixteenth "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee, was arrested to-night while addressing a public meeting in Maneckchowk in connection with the observance of Congress Day, but was subsequently released.

Fourteen persons were in all arrested earlier in the day in connection with the Congress Day, of whom two women and two men including Kant Gani, said to be the editor of the local Congress Bulletin are kept in police custody and the rest have been released.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S THREE DAYS' HARTAL

Congress Session Arrests And Their Sequel

BOMBAY, Monday.

The fortyseventh Congress session held at Delhi on Sunday has occasioned a three days' continued hartal in Bombay.

The arrest of Mrs. Nadiu President, of the Congress Working Committee, led to a hartal on Saturday, while Sunday's hartal was in connection with the arrest of Pandit Malaviya, the President-elect of the Congress.

The round Up of about 700 Congress "delegates" at Delhi led to a third day's hartal on Monday.

The cotton and bullion exchanges, the Mangaldas and Muiji Jetha cloth markets, among other, were closed.

The "Dawa Badar" (drugs and chemical market) was ostensibly open with half-shut doors, but practically did no business.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Mandvi Ceremony Sequel

Three members of the Bombay Congress Emergency Council who were arrested on Sunday morning at Mandvi for attempting to have the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under 17 (1) and nine months' imprisonment for accused number one and six months to accused two and three under 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. Ocar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazgaon the sentences to run concurrently.

The Police Inspector of Pydhoni giving eldevnce said that he had got information through handbills and the Congress Bulletins that the monthly Flag, Salutation ceremony of the Congress would be held at Mandvi at 8 a.m. On that information the Inspector had made police arrangements. At 7-45 a.m. the three members of the Emergency council followed by a few "Red Shirts" appeared on the scene and he put all of them under arrest.

FLAG SALUTATION ECHO

Twenty-two Volunteers Remanded

Twenty-two Congress volunteers, who were arrested on Sunday morning for attempting to hoist the tri-colour Flag at Masjid Bunder were put up this morning before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon.

All the volunteers were dressed in orange coloured shirts and blue half-pants.

The police officer in charge of the case, asked for a week's remand to make enquiries regarding the accused.

None excepting one objecting all the accused were remanded to police custody till May 9.

"BOYCOTT SUPPLEMENT" RAID SEQUEL

Press Proprietor Remanded.

Murlidhar Dhondiba Gaikawar, proprietor of the Raj Hans Printing Press; his son, Mahadev Gaikawar, and two others who were arrested by the police on Saturday last were produced today in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Sub-inspector Korgavkar of the Lamington Road police station, applied for a remand of the arrested persons in police custody till Friday April 29 as the police have still to carry on investigations.

The accused, it will be recalled, were arrested by the Lamington Road police on Saturday afternoon when on getting information that the "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin" was being printed there, raided the places. The police, it is alleged, seized four pages of set-up matter and arrested the proprietor, his son and two men working in the press.

The magistrate granted the application.

PROCESSION STOPPED

Police Guards At Benares Townhall

BENARES, April 25.

Benares City observed a complete hartal yesterday as a protest against the arrests of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Congress President-designate, and the acting President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In the evening the police stopped a procession and snatched away Congress flags from volunteers, and effected a number of arrests.

Police guards were posted at the Townhall.

Six Congressmen have been released from Benares District Jail unconditionally before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment on grounds of health or good conduct. —A. P.

8 Arrests At Nagpur

NAGPUR, April, 25.

The local supporters of the Congress observed the Congress Day yesterday. There was a partial hartal in the city and eight persons were arrested for taking out a procession.—A. P.

CONGRESS FUNDS?

Ahmedabad Collector's Order On Municipal Chairman

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has been served with a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, requiring him not to make any payment out of the Gujerati Flood Relief Fund or the Ahmedabad District Flood Relief Fund to any person in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement, and to submit, every Monday, to the District Magistrate, a statement of all disbursements made from those funds together with the reasons for each disbursement.

This order will remain in force till July 3. As no disbursement is being made from these funds for some time past, Mr. Mavlankar is submitting a statement to the District Magistrate.

These funds were raised in 1927 through the efforts of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel during the heavy floods in Gujerat in that year.—A.P.

TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION

The result of the above competition will be announced in our issue of Thursday next.

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